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AVOCOURT REDOUBT GERMAN OBJECTIVE; FRENCH RETAIN IT

Beat Off Many Assaults At Night, Inflicting Serious Casualties

SUCCESSFUL RAID

Clear Besiegers' Trench And Capture Strong Fort On Hill 304

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 18.—There was some very lively French activity at Verdun. The official communique issued this afternoon stated that the Germans west of the Meuse, after an artillery preparation, made several attempts at night-time to capture the Avocourt Redoubt, but were repulsed every time, suffering very serious losses.

Then the French made a successful attack, at three in the morning, northward of Mort Homme, killing or capturing the occupants of a German trench.

Simultaneously, the French, after a sanguinary fight, seized an enemy fort, which was strongly organised, on the north-east slope of Hill 304.

Flyers Specially Busy

The activity of aviators was the feature of the official communique issued yesterday evening. It was especially marked in the region of Verdun, where thirty-three aerial fights occurred in the course of the day.

Three German machines were felled, but all the French returned safely. A German aeroplane was also felled in a fight north-west of Rezonville, while another, hit by the maxim-fire of a French aeroplane, fell at Ban-de-Sapt.

A French air-squadron dropped 25 heavy bombs on the station of Metz-Sablons.

There was great activity displayed by both artilleries in the region of Verdun. Nothing important occurred elsewhere except a sharp mining fight in the Argonnes.

London, May 17.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Today, there were considerable artillery and trench-mortar actions.

Highlanders Raid Trench

Two raiding parties of Seaforth Highlanders entered the German trenches north of Roclincourt, last night. Five Germans were killed in a trench and three dug-outs full of Germans were bombed, one being blown up.

Our casualties were slight. The whole of the raiding parties returned. Fighting continues among the craters on Vimy Ridge.

27 aerial combats occurred yesterday. An Albatross was attacked, driven down and wrecked near Lille. Another was driven down north of Vitry, damaged.

A third was attacked by one of our scouts and was seen to turn upside down when near the ground. One reconnaissance machine failed to return and had to land in hostile territory. One scout aeroplane is also missing. Much successful artillery and photographic work was accomplished.

French Rush at Height 304 Is Broken by Curtain-Fire

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 17.—Western theater. South-west of Lens, there were handgrenade engagements, in connection with blastings.

On both sides of the Meuse, the fire on both sides temporarily increased to great violence. A French attack against the southern slope of Height 304 broke down before the German curtain-fire.

The aviators have been active on both sides. Lieutenant Immelmann, west of Douai, has shot down his 15th enemy aeroplane. A British aeroplane was defeated in an air-fight near Furnes; the aviators, two British officers, were unwounded and were made prisoners.

Police Think Wounded Man Arrested Is Chen Chi-mei's Murderer; More in Custody

Inquest Testimony Shows Assassins Met at Japanese' House; Victim's Associates Suspected

A police inquest into the death of General Chen Chi-mei, who was assassinated Thursday, was begun by the French authorities yesterday morning. If there had been any question as to who the murdered man was, it was soon settled by Magistrate Nieh who sat at the inquest. He knew Gen. Chen well and with others made the identification of the body complete. Assessor de la Prade conducted the hearing.

The preliminary hearing was not finished yesterday nor a point reached where the authorities could say to which political faction the murder party belonged. A date for the public inquest has not yet been set. The French Police yesterday pursued the vigorous investigation into the assassination which they began as soon as the shots were heard. Several arrests have been made but the important witnesses and the murder accomplices have not yet been distinctly separated.

A French official said yesterday that it was thought that one of the wounded men being held by the police was the man who killed the Republican leader.

Further details were brought to light by testimony at yesterday's hearing. The murder was carefully planned and skillfully carried out. There were more men involved than was at first thought.

Japanese Rendezvous

The party of assassins met at the house of a Japanese in the Settlement. It was declared by one witness that there were 16 men in the party. They went to this place to consult the Japanese on a mining deal in which Gen. Chen was interested. They represented themselves as acting for him. After talking for a time they said it was best to go and consult their chief. A motor car was secured from a public garage in Hupeh Road and in this some of the party proceeded to the house at No. 14 Rue Chapsal where the general was known to be. It is said that another party went to the address in carriages. The Japanese went with them.

The house on the Rue Chapsal is rented by another Japanese named Yamata who is in the employ of the South Manchurian Railway. It is one of the many places in the French Concession which the dangerous secret life of the Republican made it necessary for him to live.

The house is the second down an alleyway off the Rue Chapsal. The motor car with the innocent chauffeur in the seat was told to wait in front of the International Institute. Five men armed with automatics were left in the Rue Chapsal to cover the retreat if the assassins were pursued when they left the house. Others were distributed at strategic points. Four men passed into the little garden before Gen. Chen's house and they were admitted without trouble. From this it is evident that the four were known at the house and were considered friends of the Republican.

Discussed Mining Deal

From the garden the four passed into the dining room of the house and took seats. Gen. Chen entered from another room and also sat at the table. A Japanese girl servant was called to serve tea. After some discussion of the mining proposition, the general said,

"I do not understand certain points clearly."

"In the car outside," said one of the others, "we have plans that will explain it to you. I will go out and get them."

He left the room, made a round of the conspirators posted outside, cautioned them that the murder was about to be commited and returned to the conference inside.

"I was mistaken," he told them, "I can't find the plans."

Sudden Attack

After some more discussion the interview ended and the party got up to leave. Gen. Chen rose with them and was bowing low to his guests in parting when the man who had sat next him at the table, drew an automatic pistol and fired three shots at his head. Each of these shots entered Gen. Chen's face and any one would have been fatal. He fell to the floor of the dining room dead.

The Japanese maid was struck in the ear, probably by a blow from

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S.S. KINLING, ON FIRE, BECOMES TOTAL LOSS

Passengers and Crew Safely Landed Near Kiangyin; One of Newest Boats

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, agents of the China Navigation Co., received a telegram yesterday morning from the company's s.s. Kinling to the effect that the ship had caught on fire nearby Kiangyin, and that both the passengers and crew had been safely landed. Later it was reported that the Kinling was a complete loss.

She was inward bound for Shanghai, having left Hankow on Tuesday. The C. M. s.s. Kiangkwan, which left Hankow together with the Kinling, reports passing the Kinling at Chinkiang, where she was loading cargo for Shanghai. The Kinling was one of the newest river boats plying out of Shanghai. She was built in 1904, by the Hongkong and Whangpao Dock, her length was 310ft., her breadth 46ft., depth 12.2ft. and she had a gross tonnage of 3394 tons. She had twin screw cylinders in dimensions of 14½"—24"-39".

At 1.30 p.m. yesterday the company despatched the tugboat Victoria to the scene and it is probable that, being a powerful boat, the Victoria will be able to steam back to Shanghai some time this morning with the passengers. The Kinling had general cargo on board, and the names of the passengers are not known with the exception of Mr. K. Campbell who embarked from Hankow to Chinkiang, at which port he landed.

The Kinling was under the command of Captain F. Newcomb, her Chief Officer being Mr. A. Herd, her second officer Mr. H. J. Salywedel, her chief engineer Mr. P. Agnew, and her second engineer Mr. W. G. Ramsay.

POPE INVITES GERMANY TO HOLD U. BOATS BACK

Beyond This, Says Grey, Vatican Has Not Made Any Representations for Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that Sir Henry Howard has informed the Government that the Vatican has not communicated to anyone regarding peace, but that it has made representations to Germany with a view to the abandonment of submarine warfare.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. May 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. May 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru May 26

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos May 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 29

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail of April 28 is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The Canadian mail of May 4 was due at Yokohama May 18, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

SUIFU IS EVACUATED BY SZECHUENESE; CITY TAKEN BY YUNNANESE

Latter Expected to Peacefully Occupy Salt Center Of Tzeliutsing

TSINANFU IS ISOLATED

Peking Uneasy Regarding Shantung Situation; Big Plot Discovered at Changsha

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 19.—Reports from Chengtu state that the Szechuenese have evacuated Suifu, which has been occupied by the Yunnanese. It appears that the Szechuenese are withdrawing northward, towards Chengtu and it is believed that the Yunnanese will probably peacefully occupy Tzeliutsing, the center of the salt industry.

The telegraphs to Tsinanfu are interrupted. There is much speculation in Peking concerning the situation in Shantung.

The newspapers report that the recent fighting at Changsha was due to the discovery of a plot against the Government. It appears that Kuo Jen-chang, superintendent of the mine police, was ordered by the Military Governor to enlist 2,000 police for the protection of the mines.

Kuo Jen-chang, however, recruited 10,000 men. The authorities, learning of this, ordered some troops on the 14th to raid the house of the plotter. A bloody fight ensued, in which many persons were killed or wounded.

Kuo Jen-chang escaped to Hankow. The authorities have offered a large reward for his head.

Chengtu, May 12.—The situation in the city is much easier lately, the Szechuenese realising that they are not able to force Govern[illegible] from his intermediary position.

The situation in the country leaves much room for improvement, though, on the whole, it is not worse. Pingwuhsien has fallen to the robbers and Tachuhsien has declared against the Government.

There has been no special news lately from Yunnan.

Hindering Nanking Conference

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, May 19.—Strong forces are working against the Nanking conference. Shansi and Shensi have refused to send representatives. Yuan Shih-k'ai is quietly awaiting the decision regarding his position.

Liang Chi-chiao's reasons for not accepting Feng Kuo-chang's invitation to attend the Nanking conference are that the representatives have been appointed by the Civil and Military Governors and not by the citizens and that over ten delegates were assassinated at the recent Canton conference.

UPPER HOUSE AMENDS THE COMPULSION BILL

Empire Day Now Fixed for Enforcement of General Conscription in Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—It is stated that amendments made by the House of Lords will necessitate the return of the Compulsory Military Service Bill to the House of Commons, hence the Royal Assent is not likely before May 24.

TURKISH GUNS DESTROY SMALL BRITISH MONITOR

Two Men Are Reported Killed Whilst Two Others Are Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—Turkish artillery has destroyed a small British monitor. Two men were killed and two wounded.

The Weather

Moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 69.6 and the minimum 59.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 77.0 and 63.8.

Prof. Andrews and Bride Here on Way to Interior; Tiger-Hunting Expedition

MRS ROY C. ANDREWS.

Will Trap and Shoot in Yunnan and Kweichow For American Museum of Natural History

to the trip as a honeymoon and far be it from us to inaugurate an unprofessional precedent by naming it otherwise. At any rate Prof. and Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews, of New York, are in Shanghai on their way into Southern China on a tiger hunt.

They have been married 18 months. We leave it to matrimonial experts as to whether a honeymoon can technically be considered to last that long after the wedding, and pass on to weightier matters.

Prof. and Mrs. Andrews are making the trip for the American Museum of Natural History. Mrs. Andrews is the official photographer. She has the last word in cameras. It is one that takes and prints pictures in their natural colors.

The happy pair (note: see first paragraph) depart Sunday for Foochow where they will strike into the interior. Somewhere down there lives a happy tiger family that is doomed to a double bereavement. The first two fauna that Prof. Andrews is going to bag are a couple of tigers. He has been on so many trips like this before that the hunting of these jungle kittens is almost a formal proceeding.

Assuming that he overcomes the reluctance of the tigers in question, these animals will be transferred from the bosom of their families to the less private, but more honored, position in a big glass case at the museum for Manhattanites to gaze at on Sundays.

It is something of a shock to meet Mr. Andrews after knowing that he is a professor. You think of a professor as a person with large glasses and whose chest has moved into his back. It is evident that a professor of tigers, wild cats and dinotheriums must be of a sturdier breed. The man who came down the lobby of the Astor House toward his interviewer last night was young and large and very straight. Talking to him is effortless—he is so full of his subject that he seems to talk it automatically.

"From the zoological standpoint," he began, "this expedition is very important. It is the first attempt ever made at a comprehensive and complete zoological survey south of the Yangtsze River. It is a country favorable in every way to wild life—the land is rough and thickly wooded, the climate is mild and there are large areas where there are few men."

To Prof. Andrews, tigers are merely one of many species that he is to collect. Besides many types of of snare from mouse trapped for catching elephants. He is going to take every possible specimen of birds, mammals, fish and reptiles. The wrappers of the deceased will be carefully preserved and sent back to the museum to be mounted in scenery exactly like that of their old homes.

It is here that the work of Mrs. Andrews and the color-camera will come in. From pictures taken with the new plates, exact reproductions of the locality in which each animal lived will be made so that his skin will feel entirely at home in its glass case.

"When a specimen is killed," said Prof. Andrews, "a photograph of the surroundings will be taken showing all the natural colors. Besides a sample of the rock or earth will be taken and even exact measurements of boulders made. The mounting at the museum will be guided by the pictures and measurements and to make the setting absolutely authentic the specimen of boulder will be ground up and sifted over the surfaces.

"Leaves of all the surrounding plants will be taken and preserved. When they are received in New York, moulds will be made by means of which many artificial leaves exactly like the originals will be turned out to form the underbrush."

An example of what the expedition is to mean to natural history can be found in the statement that the collectors expect that fully 35 per cent of the specimens taken will be new to even the wisest homestayers.

This expedition is the first of a series planned by the museum which is to cover all of Asia and end in giving New York the greatest animal collection in the world. After this one, arrangements will be made for a second party to start in Siberia and go southward to Tibet. Scientists will be carried along to study mankind and every possible phase of the country, its animals and vegetation.

This marks the first comprehensive effort ever made to probe the ancient histories of man and his brother animals. For the territory north of the Himalayas is considered the birthplace of the human race and of many species of animals. Our savage grandpas were hunters and they followed the herds of game to the east and west, populating Europe in one direction and America on the other—crossing probably on dry land over what is now the

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN CITIZEN IS DROWNED WHEN s.s. BATAVIER SUNK

Dutch Vessel Goes Under Fifteen Minutes After Explosion

£70,000 ON BOARD

Three Americans On Eretria, From Which Crew Reported Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—Two engineers and a steward were killed in the engine-room by the explosion which sank the Dutch s.s. Batavier V. An American passenger was drowned. The ship sank in 15 minutes.

There were three Americans on board the s.s. Eretria, a British ship, whose crew have been reported saved.

Amsterdam, May 18.—There was £70,000 in gold on board the Batavier V.

Austria Informs Neutrals Of Ships Sunk, Unwarned

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, May 17.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states:—It is reported from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Government delivered a Note to the Ministers of the neutral powers, stating that, on May 9, the Austro-Hungarian passenger steamer Dubrovnik was destroyed in the Adriatic by two torpedoes fired by an enemy submarine, without warning. The first torpedo hit the ship on the starboard and she immediately began to sink.

All persons on board rushed to the lifeboats, when the second torpedo hit the ship, crushing the starboard life-boat, with its inmates. In the second boat, 16 people were rescued. Two more persons were picked up in the water, while some were rescued by boats from the shore.

On board the Dubrovnik were 18 passengers, among whom were two clergymen and several women and children. Up to the present, three bodies of dead women have been found. Four sailors and four passengers are missing.

The Agence Stefani stated on May 10 that a French submarine torpedoed the Dubrovnik, which was a transport and carried ammunition. This affirmation is a flat invention. The Dubrovnik's capacity was 480 tons and she therefore was unable to carry troops or ammunition.

Besides, the distance of the submerged submarine was so great that it was impossible for the submarine to discern the class of people carried by the steamer. The Austro-Hungarian Government states that the firing of the second torpedo against the sinking steamer and the lifeboats, which were afloat, must be qualified as intentional murder.

They make the Italian as well as the French Government responsible, as the French submarine was operating together with Italian forces. The Austro-Hungarian Government recalls the torpedoing of the hospital-ship Elektra and the two attacks against the steamer Daniel Erno by enemy submarines, without warning, further the attack against the steamer Seagreb, which, on February 23, was attacked under the same conditions, but escaped.

The Austro-Hungarian Government most emphatically protests against these criminal acts.

SHACKLETON'S RELIEF

Reuter's Service

Wellington, May 18.—The Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, states that New Zealand will share in the Shackleton relief expedition.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 4.30 o'clock:

1. March "The Kentucky Patrol"... Kaps
2. Overture "Les Dragons de Villars" Maillart
3. Waltz "Les Sirenes"...Waldteufel
4. Selection "The Girls of Gottenberg" .... Monckton
5. (a) "Ronde Lontaine".....Gillet
   (b) "Scotch Diversion" ..Douglas
6. Selection "Pinafore".....Sullivan

Professor R. Buck, Conductor.

RUSSIANS DRIVE TURKS ON TOWARDS KERASUN

Simultaneously Progress Along Black Sea Coast; Repulse An Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Russians, while successfully holding the center of their Caucasus front, are now making progress along the Black Sea coast and the Turks are retreating to Kerasun, seventy miles west of Trebizond.

Petrograd, May 17.—A revival of activity on both sides is recorded in the communique issued today. A German attempt to advance by means of gas-clouds, in the region of the Mitau-Kreuzberg railway, was repulsed.

The Russians advanced west of Olyka. They repulsed a Turkish offensive in the direction of Diarbekir.

Peking, May 16.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 15, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the region south-west of Olyka, our fire caused an explosion in the enemy's batteries.

On the Middle Strypa, enemy parties attempted to approach our trenches, but were dispersed by our fire. We captured some prisoners.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Balburt, the Turkish attacks have everywhere been repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

In the direction of Erzindjan, in the region of Ashkalin, the Turks, having concentrated large forces, assumed the offensive. After a stubborn engagement, which lasted the whole day, they pressed back our vanguards at several places. The enemy, who by this time had suffered very great losses from our fire, ceased the offensive.

In the direction of Mossil, our troops in Mesopotamia occupied the region of Revandouze. The defeated enemy units, in their flight, abandoned three guns, a number of rifles, cartridges, intact shells and the documents belonging to one of the detachments.

Shipping Bulletins

The s.s. Artemis of the Norwegian, Africa and Australia line, China and Japan Service, which is due here today is the first vessel of this line to be put on the run between Scandinavian ports, China and Japan. The new line is working in conjunction with the Swedish and Danish East Asiatic Line, and the owners are Messrs Fearnley and Eger of Christiania and Messrs. Wilh. Wilhelmsen of Tönsberg. Hitherto the line have maintained the following services:

From Scandinavia to South Africa.
From Scandinavia to Australia.
From Scandinavia to Java-Australia.
From Scandinavia to India.

The line's local agents are Messrs. O. Thoresen and it is included in the Homeward Freight Conference.

* * *

Out of six barges ordered in Shanghai by the Macao Government, three have already been towed to Hongkong. A fourth, it is feared has been lost, during very heavy weather in the Pescadores, when it broke away from the C.M. s.s. Chiyuen. The fifth and the sixth barges are yet to be towed to Hongkong.

Moratorium Is Result Of Depleted Reserves, Says Peking Report

Customs Receipts However Are Sufficient to Meet Foreign Obligations

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 17.—Well-informed people state that the moratorium is due to the serious depletion of the banks' reserves and a huge uncovered note issue. It is understood that the receipts from the Customs, which, by treaty rights, can demand payment in sycee, are sufficient to meet all foreign obligations.

Britain Guarding Interests

Reuter's Service

London, May 17.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the rebellion in China showed no signs of abatement. He understood that the moratorium did not affect the obligations of the Chinese Government.

Any measures necessary to safeguard British financial interests in China would be taken.

Japanese Are Cautious

In regard to the government bank moratorium a despatch from Tokio to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) said yesterday that assistance to the Bank of China by the Quintuple financial groups has been duly approved by the diplomatic corps in Peking.

However, the Japanese Government will not give consent if relief is meant for the Peking Government so as to get funds for fighting, but, it it is for the maintenance of the market in such places as Shanghai and for the relief of the same and not to be sent to the Peking Government the Japanese Government will not oppose it. The matter is under investigation at present.

ChenChi, Commissioner ToPanama-Pacific Fair Gives Notable Dinner

An extraordinary Chinese dinner given last night by the Hon. Chen Chi, who was Commissioner for China at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at the Yih Ping Shun Restaurant, corner of Hart[illegible]d Tibet Roads, was [illegible] a large gathering of Chinese and foreign gentlemen. Among the distinguished guests were Hon. Thomas Sammons, American Consul General in Shanghai, Hon. W. R. Peck, American Consul at Tsingtau, Mr. Robert Lang, who recently arrived in China to investigate the Chinese silk market, Mr. T. H. Harris, General Manager of the China Merchants' Lower Wharf, Hongkew, Mr. R. C. Howlett of China Merchants Co., Mr. Yu Sheh-ching, Mr. Sing Tuan-ho, Mr. Chow Suh-ching, Mr. Wong Wanting, Mr. Ivan Chen, Mr. Andrew F. Zane and others.

Mr. Chen Chi, after the dinner, made a brief report of his experiences in America. He said that China is notable for many products entirely new to Americans. He had made several trips to America and had been kindly treated and generously entertained. America he said is one of China's best friends. He concluded by earnestly advising Chinese merchants to seek trade with America.

Mr. Sammons and Mr. Peck also spoke briefly on trade matters. Mr. Sammons emphasized the point that every ship that comes to China with American goods goes back to America with Chinese goods.

AUSTRIANS CRUMPLE UP IN DEVASTATING FIRE

Deliver Fierce General Attack Along Italian Front, Only To Fail Everywhere

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 17.—Renewed Austrian attacks, in great strength, at many points on the Italian front, especially in southern Tyrol, are described in the official communique issued today, which says that they were all repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy, but furious massed artillery fire, with guns of every caliber, between Terrangnolo Valley and the Upper Astico resulted in the Italians again straightening their line and abandoning some advanced positions.

The principal Austrian effort was in Lazarina Valley, where five fierce attacks on the slopes north of Sugana were crumpled by our devastating artillery and rifle fire, which inflicted enormous losses. Hundreds of enemy corpses were carried off by the swift current of the Adigo.

Repeated attempts to attack on the Asiago sector, on Monday night, fared so badly that the Austrians were inactive throughout Tuesday.

Their attacks in the Sugana Valley lasted all Monday night and continued in the morning, when they were repulsed. Then an Italian counter-attack forced the enemy to retreat, leaving several hundred prisoners.

The enemy's artillery maintained a fierce fire on the rest of the front, where numerous sporadic attacks of the nature of diversions were made. All of these were repulsed, with serious losses to the enemy.

The aircraft on both sides made incessant bombing raids.

Italian military experts do not attach much importance to the slight retreat of the advanced Italian lines on the short front between Rovereto and Lake Garda. They point out that the Austrians hoped, by a violent attack in southern Trentino, to paralyse the advance of the Italians on their western and eastern fronts, but the Austrian object has not been achieved, as neither has the Italian advance stopped nor the southern front been shaken.

[illegible] estimated that the Austrians concentrated 50,000 fresh troops from the Galician and Rumanian fronts in Trentino, but an Austrian offensive on a great scale is considered improbable, especially in southern Trentino, which the Italians have fortified very strongly.

Prof. Andrews And Bride Here

(Continued from Page 1)

Behring Straits. Direct kinship can be traced to many American and European animals by the parent stock still in Asia.

"For instance," observed Prof. Andrews, "there are the serows and the gorals."

"The what?" said out reporter from the depths of his ignorance.

"The serows and the gorals. What are they? Ah, there you have me."

It came out that the serows and gorals were neither sheep nor goats (nor good red herring). They are an intermediate species between the sheep and goats and are supposed to be the connecting link and parent species of the two.

At Foochow, Prof. and Mrs. Andrews are to be joined by Mr. Edmund Heller, one of the world's greatest animal collectors. He was with Roosevelt in Africa and has been an important member of many other expeditions. He is expected to bring a valuable addition to the party in the form of a new moving picture camera designed especially for taking pictures of wild animals.

It has several features that will make its product of the most valuable nature for scientific purposes. The main one is that it is absolutely noiseless. The click of the average movie camera is heard by the game and acts about the same way as when the photographer says: "Look pleasant, please." It makes the subject self-conscious. What the scientist wants is to sneak in on the animal and to pry into the innermost secrets of his looks, habits, thoughts and vices without being detected. Special telescopic lenses are also carried to allow pictures to be taken at a great distance. From Foochow the party will go to Yunnanfu and Kweichow.

They expect to come back next spring with a boat cargo of hides, horns, films and pictures.

Mrs. Andrews has her faithful dog, "Pat," with her. Mrs. Andrews is the daughter of Major Henry Borup, U.S.A. and the sister of the young Arctic explorer, George Borup, who was drowned on Peary's North Pole expedition.

Police Think Wounded Man

(Continued from Page 1)

the point of an automatic. There were no further shots in the house and the assassins fled to the street.

It is said that as the party fled from the house the conspirators outside became excited and fired at their companions. It was their shots that caused the other death and wounded the other men. The second man killed has not yet been positively identified. It is said by some that he was the general's aide and by others that he is the actual assassin of the general. He was discovered on the street with a bullet through the abdomen and he died soon afterward.

Find Ammunition Store

A constable on duty at the Avenue Joffre arrested one man who was running away from the scene. He proved to be one of the principals. His house was searched and in it were found 70 rounds of ammunition such as was fired in the assassination.

The main body of the men who had been in the house rushed to the waiting motor whose chauffeur had heard the firing. He was commanded to start his machine and get them away. But the chauffeur had a head and he worked it. He jumped down to the front of the machine, jerked off the crank and pretended that he was trying to start the engine.

"It's out of fix," he told the assassins.

Two of the men threw their automatics in the back of the car and all of them took to their heels. It is supposed that one of the men arrested was of the party which ran to the machine. It is almost certain that one of the pistols thrown in the bottom of the car was the one with which Gen. Chen was murdered. There were three empty shells in the chamber. The mechanism had been jammed so that a fourth shot could not be fired.

One of the men wounded was the cook at the Rue Chapsal house. A bullet struck him in the hand.

Funeral This Afternoon

Chen Chi-mei's funeral will be held this afternoon at his residence in Hsinminli, No. 14 Rue Chapsal, Frenchtown. His younger brother, Chi-chai, is arranging for the funeral and has decided to keep his brother's remains for the time being at his residence.

Yesterday the revolutionary leaders Li Ping-shu, Hnew Teh-sen and Chu Cheng called at the deceased's house. They wept bitterly over their dead comrade.

Chen Chi-mei was President of the Revolutionary Society in Kiangsu and was responsible for calling the independence of this province. His vacancy will be filled by Chu Cheng, another leader of the Republicans.

Parents' and Patrons' Day At American School Yesterday

Yesterday was Parents' and Patrons' Day at the Shanghai American School and for the occasion a splendid program of music by quartettes, double quartettes and classes had been prepared. The entertainment was held in the Baptist Church on North Szechuen Road Extension, where under the direction of Superintendent Stockton an exhibition of the work done by the pupils in art, composition and other studies had been arranged. The church was filled and the audience was most enthusiastic. The program was as follows:

Grades I and II:
a. Norwegian Mountain Dance.
b. The Birds' Nest.
Grades III and IV:
a. In a Boat.
b. Flag of Our Native Land.
High School Male Quartette:
Good-night, Good-night Beloved ....Pinsuti.
Grades VII and VIII:
Night.
High School Double Quartette:
Spring Song .....Pinsuti.
Grades VII and VIII:
Good-night Song of the River.
Grades V and VI:
a. The Blue Birds.
b. Slumber Song.
High School Chorus:
The Comrades Song of Hope....
Adolph Adam.

Australians Support Preferential Tariffs

Chambers of Commerce Also Ask Legislation to Prevent Dumping After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brisbane, May 18.—The Australian Chambers of Commerce have passed a resolution unanimously in favor of preferential tariffs within the Empire and with the allies, fair and reasonable treatment for neutrals and surtaxed tariffs against enemy countries, also for legislation to prevent dumping after the war.

Mr. R. McGregor Of Customs Service Saves Four from Drowning

A very gallant act performed a few nights ago by Mr. R. McGregor, of the Chinese revenue cruiser Pingching, has just come to notice. A sampan, not too carefully handled it is presumed, collided with the cruiser as she lay at her moorings off Wayside and, capsizing, threw its four occupants into the river.

Mr. McGregor, who was down below, heard a commotion, rushed up on deck and, learning what had happened, threw off his coat and promptly dived overboard. Lifebelts followed him and, so quickly did he act, that he had all the four Chinese buoyed up by the time a gig had been launched to bring them to safety.

The matter was reported to the Commissioner here, who sent the story on to the Inspector-General at Peking. The U. S. Consulate was also advised, Mr. McGregor being an American citizen, originating from just the country his name implies, and from there the Minister in Peking was informed of the officer's gallantry.

The probability is, therefore, that Mr. McGregor will meet with the reward which is justly his due.

S.S. FLORIDIAN HERE

Big Vessel Flying the American Flag Loading for Return

The big, new steamship Floridian, Capt. Jossph F. Nichols, of the American Hawaiian Line, flying the American flag, is in harbor after her first trip across the Pacific. She will be here until about May 25 when she sails for Hongkong and Manila on the return voyage to San Francisco. The vessel carried 8,500 tons of cargo on the trip out and probably will carry as much on the return. The local agents are Dodwell and Co. Purser S. M. Williams who is well known to Far Eastern travelers through his connection with other lines sailing to the Orient was ashore last night. Asked whether the Floridian was going to enter the passenger business he said that the matter had not been definitely decided. This trip was merely an experimental one. The Georgian of the same line is due to sail from San Francisco for Kobe and Shanghai today or tomorrow and her trip also is experimental. Captain Nichols who is in command of the Floridian is commodore of the American Hawaiian fleet of 28 steamships.

YU-YUEN ROAD

We have for sale some of the choicest building lots on Yu-yuen Road, varying in size from 2 to 10 mow and in price according to location. We shall be pleased to show you these and other lots at your convenience.

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Just as the engineer and the climber grip with all the fingers, so does the Goodrich Tyre hold the road with its five rubber fingers of Superfine Para.

This is the Five-Finger Grip of Safety—the grip that comes between you and the skid—the grip that was first in the field, and is proved every day to be the ONLY grip. The Goodrich Safety Tread takes up all the power of your engine, misses most things on the road that puncture, and is recognised by those who KNOW to be the perfect and most economical tyre in the world

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BALKAN FIGHTING GOES IN FAVOR OF GERMANS

Weak Detachment Advances On Their Positions at Vardar And is Repulsed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 17.—Balkan theater.—A weak hostile detachment, which attempted to advance against the German position in the Vardar district, was repulsed.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, May 17.—Italian theater.—The Austro-Hungarian troops are advancing on the Arementerre ridge. On the Folgaria plateau, the Italian position of Soglio d'Aspio Coston Costa Dagra Marcona has been conquered.

The Austro-Hungarian troops further entered the Terragnola sector at Piazza. They also drove the Italians from Moscheri and, during the night, stormed Zagna Torta, south of Rovereto.

The number of Italian prisoners made in these engagements has reached 141 officers and 6,200 men. 13 guns and 17 machine-guns were captured.

Berlin, May 17.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: It is reported from Constantinople that the Russians have massacred the whole Mohammedan population which remained in the district of Chitak. The villages of Erkensis and Hassis were invaded and the population of about 500 people, among whom were children, were burnt alive.

Allege Hindoos Mutiny

The Neue Zuercher Zeitung reports from Berseba that, during the recent engagements on the bank of the Suez Canal, Hindoo soldiers in many cases refused to obey. Fighting occurred between an Australian officer and some Hindoo troops, which caused many dead and wounded.

Reports from Budapest state that the subscriptions towards the fourth Hungarian war loan, up to the present, amount to 1,200,000,000 Kronen. The small subscriptions are larger than in the former war loans.

According to a report from the Hague, the British removed the whole letter mails from the steamer Badoeng, bound from Rotterdam to Batavia.

The German newspapers comment upon Sir Edward Grey's recent utterance about the origin and the object of the war. They agree that Sir Edward Grey repeats what the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethman Hollweg, had already refuted in his speech of August 19, 1915, when he discussed Mr. Asquith's utterances about a similar object.

Mr. Asquith, at that time, asserted that Germany had made an understanding with Britain impossible, by asking for Britain's absolute neutrality "in the event of Germany being engaged in a war. The Chancellor then stated that Germany had asked Britain's neutrality, "should war be forced upon Germany."

Criticise Grey's Speech

This, naturally, is quite a different thing, as it excludes the possibility of aggressive intentions on the part of Germany. The newspapers further discuss Sir Edward Grey's asseveration that Britain had no aggressive intentions towards Germany. The papers prove that quite the contrary is true, by quoting the secret reports of the Belgian diplomatists in regard to the way British diplomacy had worked for years for the purpose of isolating Germany and exposing her to the attack of a coalition.

Thus, the Belgian Ambassador at Berlin, on December 6, 1911, reported "that the Entente was not founded on a positive base of the defence of common instincts, but on the negative base of hatred and distrust towards Germany." The Belgian Ambassador at Paris, on January 16, 1914, reported that "Messieurs Poincare, Delcasse, Millerand and their friends have invented a nationalistic, militaristic and jingoistic policy, which now endangers Europe."

The Belgian Ambassador at Berlin, on February 9, 1907, reported "that it is impossible to doubt the sincerity of the German Emperor's pacific intentions, since he has furnished a proof of them by eighteen years of reign." The papers object to Sir Edward Grey's discussion of the Belgian problem.

Must Be a New Belgium

The German Chancellor has stated that Germany, of course, cannot admit the re-construction of Belgium as it existed before the war, which means a bulwark directed against Germany, but the Chancellor indicated in his last speech that Germany wants a really neutral, really independent Belgian State, ready to collaborate with Germany, as with other countries.

The papers state that Sir Edward Grey thus disregards well-established, essential facts. Therefore, his utterances are hardly apt to foster the cause of peace, although he used his high-sounding hollow phrase that Germany must be crushed, which is usually given as Britain's object in the war.

The papers further state that the interest which Sir Edward Grey shows in regard to the question of interior German politics will find no echo whatever with the Germans, since in Germany all parties agree that these problems concern nobody but Germans.

Goggles on Army Mules Keep Out Mexican Alkaline Dust

The faithful army mule, the butt of many army jokes and a traditional figure in the American military forces, is being well cared for in Mexico with the punitive expedition. This picture shows troopers adjusting the pack on one of the mules, which is wearing goggles to protect its eyes from the sun and the penetrating alkaline dust of the Mexican desert.

Trial of An Austrian Officer From Shanghai Is Started In Japan

The trial of the Austrian Naval petty officer named Ehrenfelt, who attempted to pass through Japan on a passport of one James Probeck, a Swede, says the Kobe Herald, was opened at the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on May 5 before Judge Oka and Procurator Mitsuhashi.

Replying to the Court through Interpreter Kikudzuki, Ehrenfelt stated that he was a retired naval petty officer of Austria. He arrived in Tientsin eight years ago and served in the Austrian Settlement as a police inspector for three years. Then he proceeded to Shanghai and had a position in the Sanitary Department of the Municipal Council.

On being called out on August 1, 1914, for military service he had attempted to return to his country together with his friends via the United States, but he had been compelled to return to Kobe, having been warned by the Austrian Consul at San Francisco of the danger of being discovered and captured by British men-of-war.

He passed two nights at the Tor Hotel, in Kobe, and then returned to Shanghai by the N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru. Since then, he had been most anxiously awaiting an opportunity to return to Austria.

In November, 1915, he was able to borrow a passport, certificate of nationality, bank book, letters and visiting cards from Probeck through one Rocksberg, one of his friends. He put his own photograph on the passport instead of Probeck's and made Probeck sign it, after affixing a forged stamp. Intending to proceed to Stockholm via Siberia, he went to Tientsin, but as there was an official of the Swedish Consulate there who knew Probeck, he changed his mind and went up to Peking. He visited the Swedish Consulate there, but he was unable to obtain a certificate owing to the absence of the Consul. He visited the Russian and the Danish Legations, hoping to obtain some advantage, but his efforts proved useless. On December 14 he visited the Japanese Legation there and managed to get a certificate. He then booked a passage on board the Nippon Maru from Kobe to San Francisco, and left Peking on December 15, arriving at Kobe on the 19th. He put up at the Oriental Hotel. On the following day, he repaired to the Swedish Consulate and obtained his certificate.

Asked whether he had had some special mission, the accused made a negative reply.

Asked whether his letter to his sweetheart in Shanghai to the effect that there was a reward which would sufficiently compensate them for the temporary separation, did not show that he had had some special mission, the accused stated that it meant that he would be a recipient of a reward after performing some exploits for his State.

The Court asked about a letter addressed to one of his friends in Shanghai, in which it was stated that as he (the accused) had received instructions from the President, he would proceed to Washington, and determine whether he would go to Europe after having an interview with the General Manager there, handing over urgent documents. —The accused replied that "the President" meant the Swedish Minister in Peking, and "the General Manager" meant the Swedish Ambassador at Washington. The urgent documents referred to were the passport, certificates, etc.

In the afternoon, Probeck was examined. Replying to questions put to him by the Court, he stated that he was a volunteer officer of the Swedish navy and had been in the employment of Messrs. Ehrenfelt and Co. He made an almost similar statement to Ehrenfelt's.

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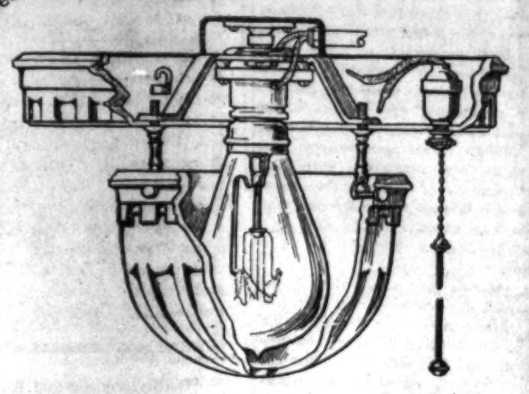
The New Daylight!



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¶ Brascolite is not a bulb or a lamp, but a fixture—constructed on scientific principles on which patents have been granted. The relative positions of the lamp, bowl and flat reflector are such that crossrays are practically eliminated, and every ray of light is transmitted to the working plane. The light rays are both diffused through the suspended bowl and are reflected to the working plane from the depolished white surface above the lamp. The light is soft, white, uniform and shadowless.

Call and see the New Daylight and arrange for a demonstration

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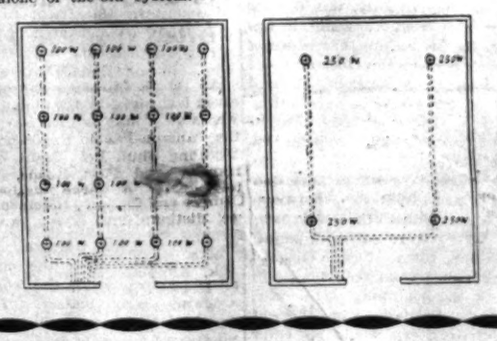

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Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker

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Careful drying forms an important part in the scientific preparation of the Virginia Leaf.

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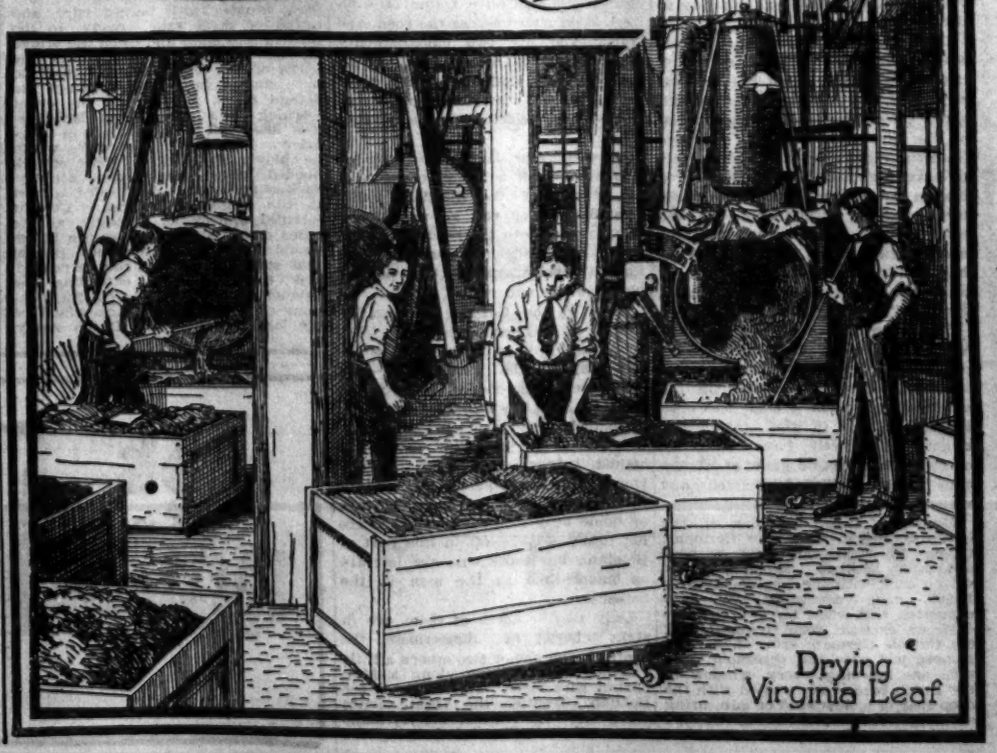

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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

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If Metal lamps are used to replace Carbon lamps, THREE times as much light may be obtained for the same expenditure of electricity.

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Showroom: 471-2 Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.
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150 MILES OF FENCE AT DUTCH FRONTIER

Charged With Electricity, Wire Barrier Is Studded With Dead Animals

SENTINELS ON BOTH SIDES

Can Flood Great Areas At First Sign of Invasion; Scenes Of War

Maastricht, Holland.—They tell you in this town that they have almost forgotten that there is a war. Perhaps they have, for it has swept past them and nobody expects it to come back. The potteries and breweries, which are the principal factories in the town's prosperity, are running full time and making money; business is good enough to all appearances, and the walls are plastered with the advertisements of innumerable moving-picture houses where French war movies are listed side by side with detective dramas filmed in Los Angeles.

But Maastricht saw and heard enough of the war in those first few days. Little more than a mile to the west is the Belgian frontier; twenty miles on the other side is the German frontier; twenty miles to the southwest is Liege. The town lies almost at the extremity of South Limburg—the bottle-shaped southward projection of Holland that runs down for some thirty miles between Germany and Belgium, and is joined to the rest of the country by a neck that at one point is hardly two miles wide. The people are largely akin to their Belgian neighbors; street signs are almost as often in French as in Dutch, and you see five times as many priests as in the northern Netherlands. And while its people may have forgotten that there is a war now, it will be a long time before they forget those first days of August, 1914.

The Germans were coming west through Belgium—everybody knew that. Nobody felt sure that they might not find it more convenient to overrun South Limburg on the way; and the Dutch army, hastily mobilized the last day of July, was digging in along the frontier, while a few miles up the Meuse, on that range of hills which borders the river at Liege as it does at Maastricht, General Leman and his Belgians were sitting behind forts that everybody thought were impregnable and waiting for the Germans.

During those days while the people in Maastricht, as in Liege, were waiting to see whether the war was coming their way, there passed through the town 5,000 German civilians expelled from their homes in Belgium at the beginning of the war, and already Belgians who thought that Dutch territory would be safer than their own were beginning to move into Maastricht.

Rumors That Germans Crossed

Limburg, of course, was not invaded. A legend persists that some German troops did cross the narrow neck of the bottle, but nobody has ever found any proofs. From Aachen, where the advanced troops had been hurriedly gathered together, General von Emmich's army started west toward the Liege forts. At Verviers and elsewhere they skirmished with the Belgian outposts. Then they came to Vise, a village less than four miles from the Dutch frontier and little more than ten from Maastricht.

The people of this town, who tell you that they hardly know now that there is a war, could see the smoke when Vise was burned—burned so thoroughly that the people who live along the border will tell you there is not a house left standing. That day there poured across the border a swarm of refugees of a different sort, the precursors of many others in the days that followed—what was left of women and children of Vise, who had seen 200 of their men shot down in the streets, and scores of others made prisoners and started on their way to Germany.

Here, as everywhere, the excuse was: "Man hat geschossen." Ask the people of Maastricht if there was any firing by civilians and they will shrug their shoulders. A high official of the city says that he saw two German soldiers whose wounds, said to have been inflicted by shots fired from a house, were made the pretext for the killing of civilians. "It was easy enough to see what was the matter with them," he said. "They had got drunk and were run over by an automobile; yet men were killed for that."

The same official, whose position was such that he had considerable opportunity for observation, said that he knew of only one case in the neighborhood when a child had been killed, and that in that instance it might quite well have been an accident, but that he knew of women who had been killed deliberately and without provocation.

Maastricht heard the roar of the battle at Liege, when the Germans, trying to rush the hills without adequate artillery support, were driven back with the loss of 10,000 or 12,000 men, according to local estimates, and when for two or three days an excited world thought that the terrible German army had been stopped just over the threshold. And then one morning every window in the Dutch border city rattled with the deep roar of a new kind of gun, firing at Liege from just south of the frontier line. The new howitzers had arrived, and the Liege forts were blown to pieces one by one.

10,000 Refugees in City

Ten thousand refugees were in Maastricht before Liege fell—10,000 strangers in a town of less than 40,000. Most of them had money, and, as hotels and pensions were overflowed, the natives drove a thriving business for a while taking in boarders. But eventually most of the Belgians moved on to Rotterdam, or Amsterdam, or The Hague, or England, and those few who remained, running out of money, went to work in the factories that were just coming back to life and were absorbed in the routine of the town. They left behind them stories of German atrocities that have affected sentiment in Maastricht to a degree that may be indicated by the experience of a casual American visitor who, in all innocence, asked for German fried potatoes, and very nearly had to defend himself from personal violence at the hands of a squad of infuriated waiters, who insisted that Holland potatoes were the only kind that could, would, or should be eaten, and that there was something damning about the desire to have anything German.

For months after the capture of Liege passage across the frontier was a fairly easy matter. Then the Dutch Government which has prohibited the export of many articles and is much exercised to prevent smuggling, began to tighten its frontier guard, and the Germans began a series of measures designed to keep the Belgians in Belgium and everybody else out. Today farmers and tradesmen living near the frontier can get passes across it, if favorably known to the authorities. But without definite and approved business no man, no matter who he may be, is allowed to pass the barriers.

Take a taxicab with a trilingual driver armed with a pass permitting him to approach the frontier and drive out along the road northwest of Maastricht. Through the mists of the wet, gray afternoon you can see off to the left the hills along the Meuse, and presently, little more than a mile out of the city, you come to a long, straight stretch of road bordered by tall trees which is blocked in the distance by a bank of earth straight across the thoroughfare. Your cab halts at the barrier, and from a shabby brick house at one side of the road emerge a custom inspector in muddy tweeds and half a dozen blueclad soldiers. Another soldier in an improvised sentry box of straw thatch on a frame of saplings, is on guard across the road, and before you are two embankments, one starting at either side of the roadway and both stretching more than half way across, with only room for a single vehicle to pass between them.

Here you must halt; unless you are a peasant with a basket of eggs or an official of the Belgian Relief Commission you can go no farther. Fifty yards down the road is another double embankment, and beyond that a wooden sentry box painted black, white and red.

Here is the German Empire, or, rather, its Belgian possessions. The squat, ugly village of Simeermaes lies just beyond the frontier line—low, one-storey brick houses, about which not a soul can be seen except a solitary German sentry clad in a muddy uniform of no particular color, his spiked helmet covered in burlap. Here you see none of the bright uniforms worn by the men on leave or home duty in Germany; there are not many soldiers left in this part of Belgium, but those who are left are as businesslike as the men in the trenches.

Only two or three of them are in sight here at Simeermaes—the sentinel, and one or two others a little distance away, pacing along a high barbed wire fence. This fence is the Belgian frontier—the first fence along the border when the Germans began their policy of keeping the Belgians at home. When they found that despite constant patrolling this barrier was insufficient they built a second barbed wire fence all along the 150 miles of frontier, five hundred yards behind the first one—closely woven wire this time, high enough to make it difficult even to throw letters over, and charged with electricity. That fence is studded from Maastricht to the sea with carcasses of dogs rabbits, chickens and cows.

And latterly the Germans have begun the construction of still another fence exactly like this one, but five hundred yards farther back. The fences are constantly patrolled, and at night there are searchlights. It is getting pretty hard to get into or out of Belgium.

The taxi turns back through the town and out again toward the south. After passing another double barrier of earthen embankments and an inquisitive sentry just outside the city limits you run along a road that follows the river perhaps 200 yards on the right, down through the cleft between the double line of hills. You pass through Gronsveld, a little village where the Dutch troops acting as the frontier guards against smuggling on this much-traveled route are quartered, and then on down the road toward Vise. You pass unarmed soldiers with clean dark-blue uniforms faced in red, and flat caps—Belgians interned and working in the factory over there beside the river. And then another barrier, another half dozen Dutch soldiers in the brick house beside the road, and just beyond at the turn of the road, another black, white and red sentry box with a dingy Landsturm private plodding up and down.

Ruins of Vise in Distance

The ruins of Vise are down yonder, beyond the mist-clad woods; and it is hardly more than a quarter of an hour's run to Liege. But it is the frontier; the driver shrugs his shoulders: "Weiter kann man nicht." And as you turn back you pass a line of high covered carts filled with loaves of bread—bread made from American flour, sent across the frontier by the Belgian Relief Commissoin.

Up till quite recently it was almost as hard to get to Maastricht as to get into Belgium. The Dutch garrison was a strong one, and the traveler in South Limburg had to undergo hourly inspection of passports and special permits. But repeated protest by Dutch business men had its effect, and the reduction of the garrison removed much of the military need for restrictions; so that today travel in the southern tip of the Netherlands is as easy as it is in Westchester.

Only a single regiment is left in Maastricht. The old bridge across the Meuse is guarded day and night, beside its parapets lie chevaux-de-frise, tangled with barbed wire, and heaps of steel rails, ready to be thrown into place and block the bridge on five minutes' notice. But the plans of the Dutch General Staff do not contemplate any attempt to defend South Limburg in the event—which is every day regarded as less likely—of an attack from Germany. The Zuyder Zee dikes would be blown up and a great stretch flooded clear across the country. Behind the area to be flooded, almost in the center of Holland, is Utrecht fortified almost as strongly as the cities of the Vosges. Here the Dutch would make their first stand. Behind that still another area can be flooded, and then a third, extending the submerged district up to the fortifications of Amsterdam, which would be the last refuge of the Dutch Army, as Antwerp was of the Belgian. Anything east of Utrecht would be only outpost fighting; but the barbed wire entanglements that are almost a constant feature of the landscape, and the marching soldiers that can be seen at almost any glance from the car window, indicate how sharp that fighting might be.

One of these outposts is Roermond, the city just above the neck of the bottle that is South Limburg. To the north of Roermond the railroad crosses the Meuse on a bridge which is strongly guarded and mined, so that it can be blown up without an instant's delay whenever the word is given. But the extent to which the Germans are prepared for even unlikely possibilities is indicated by the fact that in Aachen, a few miles over the border, there is an exact duplicate of that bridge, part by part, ready to be assembled and set up as soon as the ruins are cleared away.

Holland's Mobilisation Aimed at Both Sides

Dutch Dog Artillery Manoeuvering in Sand Dunes

Both Germany and England viewed with alarm the recent mobilisation of the entire fighting forces of Holland. Manoeuvers approximating war conditions were held by the Dutch Army as if to repel an invasion from the North Sea near Flushing and on the Belgian and German frontiers.

WILSON CALLS MILITIA TO GUARD THE BORDER

7,000 Men Summoned To Prevent Repetition of the Glen Springs Raid

New York, May 5.—The United States has refused General Obregon's request for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico.

President Wilson has called out the militia of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, making a total of about 7,000 troops. They will act as a guard along the Mexican border, to prevent the repetition of raids such as that on Glen Springs, Texas.

TEUTONS IN U. S. PLOT FOR DUBLIN OUTBREAK

Federal Officers Raid Offices In New York and Secure Evidence, is Report

New York, N. Y., April 27.—That the incipient revolution which has broken out in Dublin, headed by the members of the Sin Fein Society, was in part plotted in the United States was made plain yesterday when the federal officials raided the rooms occupied here as offices by Capt. von Papen, former military attache with the German embassy, whose activities resulted in the demand from the United States upon Berlin for his immediate recall.

The federal officials, as a result of their raid, are in possession of papers showing that prominent German residents of the United States, with the leaders of some of the Irish societies, have been interesting themselves in the plans for the revolt, which it had been hoped would be widespread throughout Ireland.

NORWAY BUYS THREE SHIPS

Copenhagen, April 16.—The Norwegian Government has purchased three motor steamers—the Bandon, Chumpon and Pangon—from the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, for $2,500,000. The ships will be employed exclusively for the service of the Norwegian State Supply Commission.

Since War broke out, approximately

2,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

SUPREME IN CHINA

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

Ask for Horlick's.

It is well worth trying, and will mean good health for you, as Horlick's Malted Milk assists Nature in repairing and building up wasted tissue.

It is always acceptable—delicious to the taste, and made in a moment—no cooking.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1 6, 2 6 and 11/- (in England).

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

Shanghai Rifle Association Results

The following is the complete official list of events and prize winners in the recent rifle meeting.

No. 1 S.R.A. Class Championship

"A" Class		"B" Class		"C" Class		"D" Class	
1 R. C. Young		1 J. Macbeth		1 T. Nagaike		1 T. Watanabe	
2 S. A. Ransom		2 A. Dahl		2 C. H. Rutherford		2 J. Pennywitt	
3 J. R. Main		3 D. McAllister		3 A. Q. Adamson		3 A. C. Davis	
4 R. K. Hykes		4 W. G. Smith		4 B. S. Chapman		4 C. E. M. Thomson	
No. 2 The "Yangtsze"		No. 3 The "Central Stores"		No. 4 The "Ewo"		No. 5 The "Y.S.B."	
1 C. L. Hall	68	1 W. C. Power	66	1 A. H. Swan	75	1 C. H. Rutherford	69
2 A. C. Davis	63	2 W. J. Monk	64	2 J. Sinclair	66	2 D. McAllister	66
3 A. C. Crighton	61	3 F. Nilsen	64	3 O. L. Ilbert	65	3 R. C. Young	65
4 C. Bedoni	61	4 J. P. Riggs	63	4 A. C. Davis	64	4 O. D. Rasmussen	63
5 W. E. Sauer	60	5 W. O. Lancaster	63	5 R. C. Young	63	5 C. W. Glover	62
6 R. K. Hykes	58	6 W. E. Sauer	62	6 C. H. Rutherford	61	6 W. J. Monk	61
No. 6 The "J.P."		No. 7 The "Yuen Fong"		No. 8 The "B.A.T."		No. 9 The "Bank Compradores"	
1 C. F. M. Thomson	68	1 R. K. Hykes	65	1 A. G White	97	1 A Q Adamson	95
2 J. Pennywitt	65	2 B. Y. Woo	63	2 S. A. Ransom	96	2 J. R. Main	88
3 C. W. Glover	62	3 L. Nelloman	63	3 A. H. Swan	96	3 H. Kodaira	88
4 J. R. Main	60	4 E. Strassman	63	4 C. H. Rutherford	95	4 J. Pennywitt	86
5 A. C. Davis	59	5 D. McAllister	61	5 A. C. Davis	93	5 S. A. Ransom	85
6 C. L. Hall	58	6 J. Pennywitt	60	6 J. R. Main	92	6 C. H. Rutherford	85

No. 10 The Ladies Prize

1 T. Nagaike for Miss R. Cole
2 T. Nagaike for Miss C. Remedios
3 C. Rutherford for Mrs. F. Remedios
4. R. C. Young for Mrs. C. Matthews
5 R. C. Young for Mrs. T. H. U. Aldridge
6 S. A. Ransom for Miss K. Trueman
7 S. A. Ransom for Mrs. Christiansen
8 J. Macboth for Mrs. R. G. H. Cole
9 T. Watanabe for Mrs. Coulton
10 J. Pennywitt for Mrs. E. Marques Souza
11 J. R. Main for Mrs. K. McKelville
12 A. Dahl for Mrs. S. Yoshida

Note:—No spoons will be awarded to competitors in this competition.

Grand Aggregate

"A" Class		"B" Class		"C" Class		"D" Class	
1 R. K. Hykes	647	1 W. C. Power	595	1 C. H. Rutherford	449	1 C. E. Thomson	441
2 S. A. Ransom	644	2 D. McAllister	591	2 C. L. Hall	418	2 A. C. Davis	423
3 J. R. Main	633	3 A. G. White	582	3 T. Nagaike	410	3 A. H. Swan	423
4 W. J. Monk	622	4 H. Kodaira	566	4 A. Q. Adamson	403	4 J. Pennywitt	404
5 W. E. Sauer	590	5 W. Blackwood	549	5 B. Y. Woo	398	5 C. W. Glover	398
6 O. L. Ilbert	585	6 J. Sinclair	546	6 E. Strassman	398	6 C. Bedoni	369

Note:—"A" and "B" classes, H.P.S. 725 and "C" and "D" classes, H.P.S. 525.

High Score Prizes

J. E. Main, A. C. Crighton, S. A. Ransom, W. E. Sauer and C. H. Rutherford (one spoon each).

'Tyro' Aggregate

For men who have never won a prize in any S. R. A. Competition, including the present meeting.

1 C. T. Britton 393 points 2 J. Johansen 384 points

Summary of Prizes

Classes	A	B	C	D	TOTAL
1st prize	3	6	6	5	A class 29 prizes
2nd prize	6	5	4	5	B class 22 prizes
3rd prize	5	5	4	5	C class 24 prizes
4th prize	5	3	5	7	D class 28 prizes
5th prize	5	2	1	4	
6th prize	5	1	4	2	
	29	22	24	28	

Grand Aggregate (H.P.S. 725)

NAMES	1 200, 500 and 600 yds	2 400 and 500 yds	3 200 and 600 yds	4 500 and 600 yds	5 100 and 600 yds	6 200 and 500 yds	7 500 and 600 yds	8 700 and 800 yds	9 800 and 1000 yds	Total	Places
"A" Class (21)											
Aldridge, T. H. U.	—	—	—	49	58	50	46	—	—	203	
Blagden, A. H.	—	50	60	64	56	56	55	—	—	341	
Bell, J. G.	87	—	—	60	58	55	53	—	—	313	
Collaco, A. M.	—	53	54	61	55	55	58	—	—	336	
Crighton, A. C.	89	61	58	48	56	42	55	—	—	409	
Daldy, H. W.	—	50	59	60	—	26	51	—	—	220	
Hykes, R. K.	91	64	64	60	59	61	65	93	90	647	1
Ilbert, O. L.	86	57	62	65	58	58	56	74	69	585	6
Lancaster, W.	87	56	63	62	59	56	61	71	—	515	
Main, J. R.	94	60	60	63	60	62	60	95	88	642	3
Matthews, C.	—	50	54	55	58	43	43	—	—	303	
Monk, W. J.	84	59	64	62	64	59	58	87	85	622	4
Ransom, S. A.	95	61	57	62	63	60	62	96	88	644	2
Rasmussen, O. D.	85	52	55	62	63	58	59	92	48	574	
Riggs, J. P.	—	52	63	34	59	30	—	—	—	174	
Sauer, W. E.	88	60	62	62	58	55	61	91	52	590	5
Stormes, G. B.	—	52	61	57	55	57	52	70	—	412	
Takata, P.	—	47	48	32	53	25	—	78	—	226	
Wells, R. W.	—	—	—	58	58	58	—	—	—	174	
Woo, B. Y.	81	54	56	59	60	55	63	86	67	581	
Young, R. C.	96	—	31	64	65	58	—	83	—	397	
"B" Class (29)											
Brodie, N. C.	—	58	58	28	53	29	—	—	—	169	
Brodie, N. C. Jnr.	63	56	52	55	39	54	55	—	—	374	
Blackwood, W. H.	80	51	52	56	52	49	55	83	71	549	5
Britton, T. C.	84	54	48	59	50	44	54	71	70	534	
Cole, R. G. H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dahl, A.	91	53	33	56	56	41	51	—	—	380	
Dampney	76	21	40	52	41	46	16	63	53	408	
Hori, Y.	76	34	35	48	37	48	37	72	67	454	
Inauaka, D.	57	14	7	18	8	16	18	47	27	212	
Iijima, M.	52	40	29	40	38	41	41	—	—	281	
Kodaira, H.	77	53	57	53	50	55	57	77	85	566	4
Matsuma, C.	73	40	53	44	46	53	44	68	59	480	
Macbeth, J.	92	47	57	62	57	55	54	64	55	543	
Marshall, C. W.	—	51	43	39	57	43	49	64	38	378	
McAllister, D.	89	52	51	59	64	51	62	86	77	591	2
McKelvie, K.	—	53	54	57	57	57	53	70	—	401	
Newmann, F. R.	—	—	29	17	—	—	—	—	—	46	
Nilsen, F.	76	58	62	53	60	52	52	—	—	413	
Oki, N.	73	26	7	26	23	34	49	—	—	238	
Powers, W. C.	82	56	64	63	56	61	58	95	60	595	1
Reilly, P.	82	—	29	57	17	22	—	—	—	207	
Rogers, H. L.	—	57	53	27	59	25	29	—	—	250	
Sinclair, J.	73	58	53	64	54	55	53	76	60	546	6
Smith, W. G.	87	50	25	53	52	54	51	—	—	372	
Tate, P. G.	63	52	21	40	53	30	46	—	—	305	
Vaughan, F. F.	—	—	57	24	27	—	—	—	—	108	
Watson, W. S.	—	54	55	58	54	51	59	—	—	331	
White, A. G.	81	57	55	62	51	57	61	94	63	582	3
Yamaoka, Y.	53	35	36	49	39	30	43	—	—	285	
Zillig, E.	—	53	57	57	44	56	56	—	—	323	

Grand Aggregate (H.P.S. 525)

Names	1 200 and 600 yds	2 400 and 500 yds	3 200 and 600 yds	4 500 and 600 yds	5 200 and 600 yds	6 200 and 500 yds	7 200 and 600 yds	Total	Places	Event 8	Event 9	Grand Total
"C" Class (20)												
Adamson, A. Q.	87	40	50	57	62	51	59	406	4	81	90	577
Bonichi, F.	47	45	50	48	52	50	48	340		76	22	439
Bowman, W. S.	—	46	47	49	49	40	40	271		—	—	—
Carlon, E. M.	—	53	46	53	48	43	54	287		63	38	388
Chapman, B. S.	86	40	35	56	52	56	38	363		76	79	518
Forsyth, W. J. E.	—	34	47	45	41	39	50	258		—	—	—
Hall, C. L.	75	64	54	62	46	60	57	418	2	86	47	551
Inouye, S.	77	32	43	54	48	43	53	350		72	28	450
Johansen, J.	63	49	55	54	56	51	56	384		—	—	—
Lambert, H. W.	—	—	—	38	35	23	—	96		—	—	—
Martin, T. J.	—	50	53	36	55	23	—	206		—	—	—
Murphy, W. G. R.	68	37	58	59	44	54	48	368		69	36	473
Nagaike, T.	93	46	54	60	53	48	56	410	3	67	76	553
Nelleman, L.	69	55	53	58	55	46	59	395		—	—	—
Paterson, A.	—	46	38	27	46	27	—	182		—	—	—
Prideaux, B. T.	—	36	33	48	46	46	46	255		—	—	—
Rutherford, C. H.	92	55	57	63	65	58	59	449	1	96	86	631
Strassman, E.	73	53	58	53	52	50	59	398	6	83	34	515
Wanostrocht, D. L.	—	44	—	37	48	41	48	218		65	—	—
Woo G. Y.	78	49	56	56	56	52	52	398	5	50	26	474

"D" Class (21)

Bedoni, C.	64	55	46	58	41	49	56	369	6	42	36	449
Bianchi, C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Bertes, L.	30	31	38	32	23	17	47	218		—	—	—
Cabeldu, A.	—	—	—	49	38	19	26	—		—	—	—
Cruz, F. M.	68	42	35	48	44	37	43	317		71	—	—
Davis, A. C.	87	57	55	61	50	56	57	423	2	88	58	569
Glover, C. W.	77	53	55	48	57	56	52	398	5	69	73	540
Hughes, A. J.	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Keating, P. J.	—	33	29	—	48	—	—	—		—	—	—
Kuwayama, S.	55	31	22	37	40	37	37	259		—	—	—
McGregor, S. W. B.	—	41	36	40	43	47	36	—		48	—	—
Muller, L.	79	37	47	40	39	44	33	319		—	—	—
Neumann, E.	69	52	41	54	46	49	51	362		—	—	—
Patrick, H. C.	—	44	41	55	43	49	43	—		—	—	—
Pennywitt, J.	88	51	54	56	39	59	57	404	4	83	81	568
Swan, A. H.	85	54	47	66	54	58	59	423	3	94	88	605
Tanaka, Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Thomson, C. E. M.	85	58	57	61	59	62	59	441	1	—	—	—
Tuxford, J.	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—		—	—	—
Watanabe, G.	76	41	29	47	37	41	51	322		79	—	—
Watanabe, T.	88	54	33	42	40	55	55	367		49	—	—

ST. JOHN'S BALL TEAM WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Score Is Seven To One, With University of Nanking On The Losing End

By defeating Nanking yesterday St. John's won the intercollegiate baseball championship of East China. The game was fast throughout and undoubtedly the most interesting that has been played between Chinese college teams. St. John's won mainly through the pitching of Yang, who was invincible with men on bases, and kept Nanking's five hits well scattered. Ho, too, allowed only five hits, but the errors of his teammates contributed largely to the local nine's score.

Nanking's only score came in the third inning, on a hit, a stolen base, and James Ho's single. St. John's scored in their half of the first on a base on balls, two stolen bases, and an error by the catcher. Again in the third, a hit and a stolen base put K. Y. Lin on second base, from which he scored on Yang's timely drive to right field. The fifth was a big inning for St. John's, when a base on balls, a double and three errors sent three runs over the plate.

Two more were added in the eighth. K. Y. Lin was safe on the shortstop's error, stole second, went to the third on a passed ball, and came home when Ho heaved away Yang's easy roller; Yang went to second on the play, and scored on Zia's hit through second base. On the play at the plate Han, the Nanking catcher, turned his ankle, necessitating a switch in the battery, Ho going behind the plate, and Han striking out the last three batters.

The feature play of the game was a beautiful running catch in the crowd on the right field foul line by Z. T. Ling in the ninth inning. A snappy piece of fielding was pulled off by St. John's in the fifth inning, when, on an attempted double steal, Lo was nailed at the plate.

The box-score follows:

St. John's:	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Z. Y. Ling, s.s.	2	2	0	1	1	1
Z. K. Kwaung, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0	0
T. K. Ling, c.	4	1	1	13	2	1
K. Y. Lin, c.f.	4	2	1	0	0	0
K. H. Yang, p.	4	1	2	0	1	0
K. W. Zia, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Y. Y. Wong, l.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Z. T. Ling, r.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Y. T. Yui, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4	1
Totals	32	7	5	27	8	3

Nanking:	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
L. C. Lo, c., c.f.	4	0	1	8	0	2
T. K. Ren, c.f., s.s.	4	0	0	0	1	1
P. Han, s.s., c., p.	3	1	1	6	2	2
James Ho, p., c.	4	0	2	4	2	1
M. T. Tsai, 1b.	2	0	0	4	0	0
C. S. Tung, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
W. H. Yoh, 2b.	3	0	1	0	0	0
H. N. Lee, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	0
B. C. Han, l.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	32	1	5	24	5	6

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. John's	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	—	=7
Nanking	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	=1

Two-base hit, T. K. Ling. First base on balls, off Yang 1; off Ho 4. Struck out, by Yang 13; Ho 13; Han 3. Hit by pitcher, by Yang 3. Passed balls, Han 1. Time of game, 1 hr. 40 min.

Umpire: Mr. Wilhoit.

Lawn Bowls

A match between the following teams will be played at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club:

Vice President's team	Captain's team
A. Stephen (skip)	L. Evans (skip)
G. L. Campbell	S. Hammond
A. N. Warrack	E. C. Emmett
W. N. Allen	J. Valentine
O. Crewe-Read (skip)	A. Gray (skip)
A. Taylor	R. A. Lawson
V. Grundy	E. Payne
W. M. Calderwood	J. Quin
A. D. Bell (skip)	J. T. Disselduff (skip)
A. G. Mossop	J. P. Lowe
E. M. Reid	W. A. Ogden
F. L. Marshall	F. B. Walker
J. C. Macdougall (skip)	J. C. Thomson (skip)
C. J. Head	W. J. Gande
W. J. Vine	F. A. Sampson
A. W. Starling	A. T. Wignall
C. W. Porter (skip)	D. M. Graham (skip)
J. Park	R. G. H. Cole
H. M. Gorton	C. E. Pearson
W. Gater	Dr. J. W. Ross
H. H. Fowler (skip)	E. Hunter (skip)
E. Wheen	J. Scotson
C. W. Marshall	R. Simmons
D. MacGregor	G. R. Wingrove

Reserve: C. S. Peacock.

Another rink will be chosen on the ground should sufficient players turn up.

COLLEGE TENNIS

St. John's will play Nanyang at Tennis in the first match for the East China Intercollegiate Championship this afternoon. The match will consist of four singles and a double. It will be played on St. John's grounds beginning at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Scottish Co. Shoot

The following are the best scores in the monthly cup competition shoot held by the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C., at the Range yesterday morning:

	Score	H'cap	Total
"A" Class			
Pte. P. G. Tate	39	—	39*
L.-Cpl. K. McKelvie	40	3	37†
Sgt. A. Taylor	40	3	37
Capt. C. H. Rutherford	36	—	36

*1st win on cup.
†Winner of spoon.

"B" Class			
Pte. W. G. Murphy	37	3	34‡
Pte. C. E. Thomson	32	3	29
Pte. G. Mollwraith	29	3	26
Sgt. P. Peebles	29	3	26

‡2nd win on cup: also winner of spoon.

"C" Class			
Pte. R. A. Bell	37	—	37§
L.-Cpl. N. Burns	34	—	34
Pte. J. R. Moodie	33	—	33
Pte. G. Macdonald	32	—	32

§Winner of Spoon.

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After Taking

a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward with confidence to renewed health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from dyspeptic ailments, if you use

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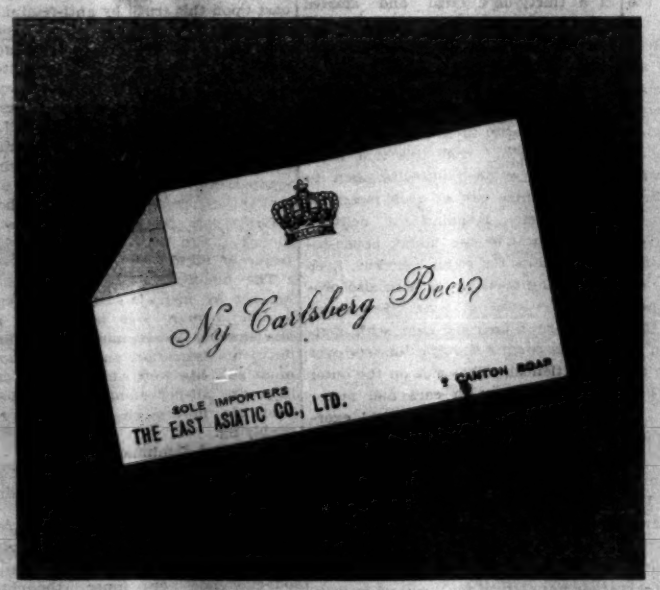

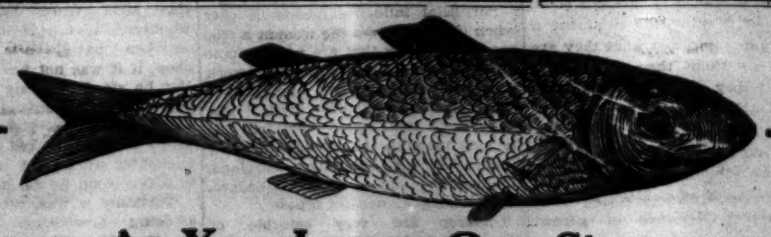

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

New depression between China and Mongolia. South to south-east breezes in Shantung and further north. Moderate north to north-east winds in the south.

SHANGHAI, MAY 20, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Deluge at Verdun

(New York Times)

THE tradition of German invincibility has been shaken at Verdun, and that is a fact of real importance; but, also, a method has failed, and that is of immediate interest. On the Germans' part the offensive launched against the Verdun "salient" on Feb. 21 was a great experiment in the conservation of human material. Everything else was to be consumed prodigally in order that men might be saved. It was warfare under a rule of "safety first." There was prepared such a deluge of gas, flames, and high explosive shells as had never been suffered on earth before.

To hurl these devastating forces against the French in an overwhelming manner, to sweep the ground as by a tidal wave and then almost bloodlessly to occupy the positions—that was the German idea. It had been already tried in the Balkan campaign, where the "cultivation" of the terrain for the footsteps of the advancing troops was developed to an intense degree. But at Verdun it reckoned without the Frenchman, and failed. This fact of a failure in method is perhaps even more important than the humiliation of the legend that nothing can withstand the German in arms.

According to the official French account of the first phase of the struggle, printed in the Bulletin des Armees and reviewed in English by the Special Correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies, the German attack was by no means a surprise to the French General Staff. At the beginning the French were outnumbered, not because they were taken unawares, but because it was possible that the attack on Verdun was a feint, to be followed by a real offensive at some other point, Nancy, Amiens, or Calais. The offensive has the advantage of keeping the adversary in doubt up to the very last moment. If the French had massed a great force at Verdun the Germans might suddenly have daunched a terrific attack at some weakened part of the line. "The essential virtue of the French Staff," says the narrative, was to keep its head and to make a reasonable estimate of the blow it would have to parry."

Such being both the necessity and choice of the defense, it was inevitable that at the first impact the deluge should produce its maximum effect. Nine-tenths of all the terrain and the only fort taken were won in this first phase of the battle. It is believed on the part of the French that the German plan was to win a decision on one mighty impulse. The narrative continues:

"The German tactics consisted in endeavoring to crush with their heavy guns each of the French centers of resistance and to surround them with a zone in which nothing could live. Then, as soon as the guns seemed to have done their work, a party was sent forward in reconnaissance. Behind those groups followed the German grenadiers, sappers, and the first wave of the infantry. The idea was that the artillery would overcome each stronghold, and that the infantry would have nothing to do but occupy them."

The tactics of defense were determined by necessities. "The French garrisons at the centers of resistance," says the narrative, simply, "fought until every man was killed." At the end of the second day "trench warfare had come to an end. The French earthworks had been swept away, and the troops were working and fighting in the open." How futile is a deluge of gas and flame and shells if men do not know how to be afraid! For five days the attack beat continuously upon the same French troops, and, the reserves not having yet arrived, the situation was critical. Could they last another night? They did. When the French Staff made sure that the blow at this point was the reality and not a feint it began to summon reserves. Previously it had been "of importance that huge masses of men should not be sent to a point where they would not be needed." With the arrival of the reserves the German deluge ceased to make easy headway.

But before this, in fact from the very beginning, the experiment in human conservation had failed. As the Germans advanced to take the "cultivated" terrain they encountered French troops whom the deluge was powerless to destroy or terrify. They had learned how to play hide and seek with shell fire that plowed every square yard of ground. They would occupy a shell crater while it still smoked and defend it against the Germans, who by theory should have had nothing to do but to "occupy the ground." The Germans, in brief, tried to smash the line without paying the prohibitive cost in men, and they have failed. They imagined much beforehand, but left out that which makes the Frenchman the kind of soldier he is, courageous, romantic, volatile, and glorious.

PURSUITS FOR CONSUMPTIVES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—There is a woman in Ohio who is earning her living by raising dish-cloths. Not long ago, she invested ten cents in some seed and started growing the luffa plant which flourished easily and required but little attention. The experiment was such a financial success that she bought more seed, and now she has a small farm of luffa, which is a thick, spongy gourd in great demand for dish cloths and bath sponges. Last year, she sold over a thousand to one garage company alone, to be used in washing muddy automobiles.

The dish cloth is not the only use which can be made of the luffa gourd. Cut into strips, it makes a sort of lace straw used in the millinery business, and is admirably adapted to the making of flower baskets for which there is a large market, especially around Easter. Yet, in spite of its utilitarian value and the fact that it will grow in almost any part of the United States, few persons are engaged in raising it, and this woman probably never would have thought of it had she not been in need of outdoor employment because she had tuberculosis.

There are many outdoor occupations practicable for the tuberculosis patient. If it is only driving a machine, running a street car, policing traffic or acting as "bait" in a sightseeing car, the tubercular is better off in his own native surroundings than those afflicted, who, without sufficient funds, rush to Colorado and the south-west, where many of them become dependent on charity.

There is no doubt but that the western climate has tremendous health-giving qualities, but it cannot do battle against the disease when accompanied by homesickness, lack of employment and consequent lack of proper food. Some enterprising persons in the incipient stage, it is true, have found congenial occupation during their sojourn in the tubercular colonies. A number of women, for example, have opened outdoor boarding houses. One woman who went to Arizona four years ago to be cured of tuberculosis, lived in a tent, preparing her own food as best as she could. As she grew stronger she took a couple of boarders, serving the meals in her own small habitat. Gradually the fame of her cooking spread until now she has a large tent accommodating forty boarders, with a small adjoining tent containing the kitchen. Here she has two oil stoves, one of which is equipped with an oven, and employs a Mexican girl to help her with the cooking.

Work for the tubercular patient must of necessity be light and of an intermittent nature, so that he may discontinue it in case of hemorrhage or other incapacity. The majority of physicians advocate chicken-raising as a practical occupation for the average tubercular patient, requiring little original investment and a minimum of physical exertion. The work of mixing the daily food supply, setting the hens, gathering the eggs and disposing of the young chickens is not apt to make any great demands on the vitality. The patient should live in a shack or tent even more accessible to the open air than is the shelter of his chickens, and eat many fresh eggs.

Many poultry establishments, originally undertaken by tuberculars as a means of bare existence, have become prosperous business ventures. In Tucson the tubercular poultry-raisers have formed an association which holds its meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, subscribes for numerous poultry journals and gives advice to beginners. It has a monopoly on the fresh egg and poultry industry of Tucson.

Flower-raising, too, is an attractive and remunerative employment for the invalid whose cure is the open air. In Southern California the amateur flower garden has become an institution among tubercular patients, who sell flower decorations to the popular restaurants. In fact, the amateur garden is springing into existence in all parts of the country, so that a new profession has been created—that of the garden specialist. There is a tremendous popular interest in gardening. The women's clubs have taken it up and are holding regular classes in which they employ the specialist to lecture and certain towns have established community classes for children when gardening is not included in the public school curriculum.

A Chicago school teacher, displaying symptoms of tuberculosis, was advised by her physician to adopt some form of outdoor employment. The teacher had heard of the special training in gardening work carried on upon the large estates of England, and she decided to spend a summer there, attending one of the castle schools. Her profession learned, she returned to this country and set up an establishment in a small country place near Chicago. From here she travels to each suburb of the city, instructing classes in amateur gardening and discussing the horticultural possibilities of that particular community.

Farming of any kind is an ideal occupation for the tubercular, the majority of the working routine being confined to the open, and, if handled properly, is more remunerative than most other outdoor professions.

When two sisters, who had been running a stenographic office in a middle western city, began to display symptoms of tuberculosis, which was in their family, they determined to invest their savings in a farm. But they knew nothing about agriculture, so in order to get experience they obtained work on a large farm on the outskirts of the city, picking fruit, gathering vegetables, raking hay, milking cows and attending to poultry in return for their board. In a year they had learned the business and were themselves able to buy an up-to-date farm which is now making them prosperous. One sister has specialized in stock breeding, capturing many prizes for her excellent specimens of cattle and pigs; while the other took a course in soil analysis in an agricultural college and is now leading her masculine neighbors with her heavy crops of wheat and corn.

Another girl, who exhibited symptoms of the disease while in Chicago, was unsuccessful in her endeavors to find outdoor employment on a farm, but finally secured a secretarial position on a large stock farm in New England. Here she made it a point to study the business, learning all the latest scientific principles of cattle raising and agriculture. At the end of two years she invested her earnings in a thirty-acre farm and started raising cattle, poultry, and garden truck. The venture has been successful, both in monetary receipts and the fact that the young woman is now enjoying the robust health which comes from life in the open.

It is evident from this that there are many outdoor pursuits open to the tubercular patient as a means of self-support. Running a delivery truck or wagon and taking house-to-house orders for retail concerns, keep men in the open air, as does also professional guiding. At Gettysburg there are numerous men with conspicuous coughs showing tourists over the battlefield. They ride on the outer step of the touring cars and motor vehicles, and the only physical exertion entailed is an hour's constant talking. Tree surgery and forestry also provide outdoor work, although these require a certain amount of scientific training.

With various opportunities for outdoor employment at home, it seems rather impractical for men and women in delicate health to spend their small earnings in crossing the continent if they have no clear idea what they are going to do when they get there. Besides, if they actually have not got the disease, but merely a tendency to be susceptible to it, the worst thing they can do is to seek a place where an unusually fine climate has attracted great numbers of tuberculosis patients, and thereby thousands of germs. Physicians more and more are advocating fresh air and proper diet in the cure of tuberculosis, irrespective of climate.

Man's Influence

How It Works With Women

By Beatrice Heron-Maxwell

(The Well-known Novelist and Thinker, in The Daily Mail.)

The dream of every woman, saving and excepting those whose individualities are so conclusive in themselves that a double life would be an excrescence rather than a completion, is to find someone who embodies her idea of what a man should be or what her nature requires as a complement.

In some women the sense of motherliness is so strong from girlhood onwards that the man who can fill her life must be of those who need the strength of tenderness and the protective care in all material things that she has to bestow.

These will forgive lack of physical height or of mental breadth and excess of moral latitude, but they find themselves circumscribed in their output of energy and intake of happiness if he is aloof from home comfort and petting, if he directs, audits, and contrives all the daily details of their lives better (in his own opinion at all events) than she does.

He has invaded her province, and it is not possible, with this type of man, for her to invade his. He is a standard and a satisfaction unto himself!

Other women require stout-hearted, long-limbed, even rough-natured men to make any impression on them. But the man who has real influence over womanly women is the one who is strong, straight, consistent, and open to reason.

Still, for all sorts and conditions of men there are all kinds of women, great and small, since as George Eliot puts it in Mrs. Poyser's vigorous tongue, "God Almighty made 'em to match the men!"

With regard however, to a man's mental or spiritual influence over the women who surround him, or whom he seeks out, it often falls short in its effect because it is over-defined and over-licensed.

He has the right to call the tune of his household or community, and uses it, irrespective of feminine tendencies or opinions; and this method converts his principles into law.

Laws have only one gender of sway—a deterrent one; there was never yet a propelling mind impulse or bent caused by an edict, general or individual. In fact, owing to the contrariety of human nature—one of our best qualities, distinguishing us from sheep—most of us feel no inward attraction to doing what it has been laid down autocratically (however reasonably) that we ought to do. We are fully conscious of this in our Church services, where we all pray for Divine influence to make us desire what we ought to deserve.

* * *

Women have their consciences as well as men, whatever doubt may be cast upon this truth by anti-feminists, whose premises are generally wrong, leading inevitably to mistaken deductions, and who obviously are embittered by their own failure to influence women. Knowing, therefore, herself what she ought to do quite as well as the man knows it for her, a woman yearns for an enveloping, loving, sympathetic strength of view and inclination from him that, without forcing her to walk in a special direction, can persuade her to a like frame of mind.

The hands of the domestic clock are set by men in any home containing a man, and necessarily so. His shaving water must be the first duty, his breakfast and dinner hour must suit his work, his likes or dislikes are all-pervading. The household life moves on wheels of his supplying.

The chief feminine personality in it is often content to be the fifth wheel, an emergency one operating only when the others fail.

But all this is not influence—it is control, whether mild or tyrannical, and counts for nothing in a woman's soul-existence or inner thoughts, decision, and aspirations.

Beneficial influence comes in only when the man gives the woman a free hand in matters that are not perforce subservient to his exigencies of work or constitution; he and she "yoked in all exercise of noble deeds," like Tennyson's ideal couple, walking side by side through the difficult maze of human life with its hidden turnings, its deceptive alleys, its high hedges, and alluring corners of repose.

Children are very sensible of disparity of view in their parents.

The younger generation notice the mother's lack of conviction when in answer to rebellious arguments she says, "It is your father's wish," and realise that, though their law, it is not her heart's prompting.

Wise is the father who gains her over to his line of thinking or meets her half-way and makes the decision a mutual one. A mother's rule over the sons is more effectual because it is the despotism of influence, not power; and this also makes a bond between her and her daughters, one that is sometimes of unacknowledged antagonism against the hard-and-fast dictates of the head of the house. Men are so busy considering what they will ordain and how they will set and keep their houses in order that they forget the essential medium of success—namely, the use of their

(Continued on Page 7)

The Woman Blacksmith

By Jane Anderson

(A Well Known American Writer)

"It's quite easy to be a blacksmith," said Miss Ward. She was standing in the doorway of a big mews, with her blue sleeves rolled back over her elbows and a leather apron belted in at her waist and strapped up over her shoulders. Behind her I could see the red glow of the open forge and two long rows of rusty horseshoes strung on thick wire.

"That is," she said, "if it runs in the family. It's my brother I'm helping, you know."

Then she asked me if I would like to come in while they nailed on a shoe. I said that I would.

So I went inside the mews, which seemed very dark after the sunlight outside, and I waited while Miss Ward put on her leather cuffs and fastened a leather cap over her hair. She explained that the worst of the work was the fact that the coke and coal dust covered everything with dirt. "Not that I'm minding it," she added. "I'm used to it. It's like war, I'm thinkin.' You get used to it."

And I could not help but wonder if she knew just how much England has got used to war. I looked out through the wide doorway of the mews at the farmhouse, with its thatched roof and fresh white curtains in the windows; I looked at the narrow road turning at the foot of the hill, and at the grey hedges which bordered it. It happened to be a particularly beautiful bit of England. It was not where I had expected to find a girl who could shoe horses.

"You see," said Miss Ward. "I used to think it was funny—this job. That's when they said the war would be over in September. And now—well, I've been at it for more than a year. You see, I've kept the place goin', which is pretty good, considerin'. I've two brothers, you know, at the front."

Then she smiled, and said that it was no time to be remembering troubles. "I want to make my ten shillings before tea. It's half a crown a shoe, you know. That's two more shoes today. It's not a roarin' trade, this, what with all the motors comin' and goin' everywhere." Then she said I'd better stand over at one side, because her brother would be driving in the horses.

So I stood over by the two buckets of water which were at the side of the forge, and the two horses who were in need of shoes were driven in. Miss Ward's brother said that they had been eating hay at his haystack for half an hour, and he was going to charge sixpence more for their shoes.

"War-time economy," he said. He seemed to be a very affable younger brother, and he had his khaki armlet with the red crown showing on it. I wondered what would happen in the mews when he was called up for service. I was beginning to believe that in some extraordinary way Miss Ward would "carry on."

It was because I had discovered, rather suddenly, that Miss Ward was an extremely competent person. There was something businesslike in the way she took over the bellows and started up the fire. I had thought that she would help, that was all. I was surprised when I saw her drop a crescent-shaped piece of iron on the bright coals and lift it out again with some black clippers when it had turned red. And I watched with open astonishment while she chiselled a neat row of holes in it. The bright sparks showered over her apron and over her leather cuffs. Certainly there was no question of her competence.

In the meantime her brother was trimming down the hoofs of the horses, which seemed to be a complicated affair. Also there was the problem of taking off an old shoe. In this Miss Ward helped. And I wondered, as I have always wondered when I have been in a blacksmith's shop, if it was not hurting the horse. But he stood patiently on his three legs and stared straight ahead and blinked his eyes. Even when Miss Ward dropped the red iron into the bucket of water and the steam rose in a hot cloud he did not move.

Certainly it was, all of it, a most amazing proceeding. However, by the time Miss Ward had commenced the nailing of the new shoe into place I no longer marvelled. She did the job well; she understood it, and she did not question her right to be doing it. Therefore I accepted it, as I have learned to accept every other extraordinary readjustment to war conditions in England. And I began to like Miss Ward very much. I liked her for her courage.

I tried to say something of this to her when her brother had led the two horses out into the yard, and was talking to their owner about the charge. "You might call it, if you wanted to," she said, "doing me bit. But for that matter we're all doin' our bit. It's not now what you can do. It's what must be done. I'm not saying women should be working in a forge. It's hard work—too hard. There's other things for them to be doin' of. When my two brothers went off to the front, I said that I wasn't goin' to see our sign come down off the door of the mews. It's still up there, nails and all. An' I'm helpin' it stay there.

"When they'll be comin' along back they'll be laughin' at me and the rest of it, but they'll be jolly well glad to 'carry on.' It's when the war's over I been thinkin' of. You can't stop because there's nobody to do the work. You just go and do it yourself. It's no time to be sayin' what you should do and what you shouldn't do. If there's somethin' to be done, do it. With me, I knew about horses, an' somebody had to keep that sign up on the mews. So I did it.

"When the war's done with—that's different hard work? Yes, but it's hard to scrub floors an' cook dinners, an' get in the milk for the churnin'. And for that matter, it's not easy work being in the trenches, is it? No, we're in it, too, here at home. They're fightin'. We're workin'. It's no time to be stopping, now. It's no time for men's work and women's work. It's time to 'carry on.'"

Then Miss Ward stooped down and picked up from the floor the rusty horseshoe which had been thrown on one side. "I'm savin' up these," she said. "An' some day I'm goin' to forge something out of 'em. It's going to be a hoop—there's a little girl down the road who'd like it. Rather—I wanted an iron hoop when I was a kiddy. An' that, I'm hopin', will be my last job at blacksmithing. I'll have finished me bit."

And with that Miss Ward smiled and said good-bye. But I went away thinking about what she had told me. I knew that she was right. That in England at this moment of the war there were no longer men's jobs and women's jobs. There was only work. And that work was war.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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THERE YOU ARE - READ IT:
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN - JASPER JONES WORKED FOR US ONE DAY AND WE ARE SATISFIED.—
GEO MCMANUS

Man's Influence

(Continued from Page 6)

brains and hearts in sounding the feminine brains and hearts around them and bringing these into real accord and sympathetic endorsement.

There is no influence at the point of a sword or the end of a ferrule; it must be the magic wand of reason, tipped with consideration, that induces the desired result, not once, but for always.

• • •

The preaching of precepts may be good, but the practice of them is what creates an atmosphere, that women, inhaling, absorb into their system and act therefrom in spontaneous obedience.

As a boy at school the future man learns far more of how to steer himself later from talks with his master and observations of his general conduct than from the education and rules of the college. That is why a good public school is such a power in the land; an influential background from which the lad emerges primed with the memory of examples that fit him for the fight.

At a man's office or work-center his standards make themselves known gradually apart from the orders he formulates, and are in time the compass by which the men connected with him guide their course.

But it is when woman becomes an element in his career that his magnetism so often fails him "herwards," probably because he does not cultivate it nor adjust it to her temperament.

Therefore discussions with her, friendly argument, deference to her prejudices, allowances for her scruples or different points of view do not appeal to him as desirable ways of establishing a peaceful and useful communion of souls.

Men have been, it would seem, neglecting and losing their influence over women for a long time past, but it is one of the many amendments brought about by the war that it is asserting itself without their direct effort more and more.

They see that woman has initiative and they are learning to watch her acting on it, using by degrees less coercion, making less opposition, and giving less advice.

Now, therefore, their mental and moral force has a clear field. At last the subtle stream of psychic force begins to find its way through the overlay of masculine doctrines, proverbs, and popular fallacies about woman. Doubts as to whether men will be able to curb and stem her future progress are yielding to hopes that they themselves will have suasive power to influence the passionately sensitive temperaments so unlike their own.

No longer seeing women in a glass darkly men behold them face to face. the reflex action of personal influence flowing uninterruptedly betwixt them. It is the moment of all moments now for man to use, and not to lose, his influence over woman.

The Kiss of Matrimony ◎ A Profanation of Romance

By Dorothy Dix

IN two divorce cases now pending the court has been called upon to rule upon the matrimonial kiss and to define what is the proper length, temperature and frequency thereof.

In one of these cases the aggrieved wife asked for a divorce because her husband spent hours bestowing soul kisses on her.

In the other case the woman asked for a divorce because her husband refused to kiss her at all, claiming that he regarded kisses as unsanitary.

When both kissed and unkissed wives claim that they have been subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment that entitles them to alimony, what is a poor husband to do? It adds another and a dangerous complication to the domestic osculation problem, which is always a high explosive in the family circle anyway.

The why of the kiss of courtship is obvious to all. It is the flower of desire, the red rose of romance. It is garlanded with moonbeams, and set to the lilt of music, and its time is the hour that is sacred to love.

But the daily kiss of matrimony is another affair. Its inspiration is habit. Its time, the minute when we are most rushed and most engrossed with material cares. Its aroma is that of bacon and eggs.

It is the profanation of all romance, and why intelligent people persist in keeping up a custom whose significance has been lost, whose very soul is dead, passes all comprehension.

The minute a kiss becomes a daily custom, like brushing your teeth, or doing up your hair, it loses its savor. It is no longer a thrill. It is a bore. It is a flat, stale and meaningless custom that gets on our nerves, and that we would all gladly cease to observe if we dared.

Women know this, and yet so wedded are they to ancient superstitions that the average wife would feel herself exceedingly ill-used if her husband omitted his diurnal duty dry-as-dust kiss, although every time she receives it she hears in her soul the thud of another nail being driven in the coffin of her youthful romance.

Now it is no sign that a man has ceased to love his wife because the kiss he bestows, hit or miss, on her as he rushes to catch the eight-fifteen car has no more warmth nor thrill to it than the touch of a flabby flannel breakfast cake.

Neither is it any indication that his wife no longer cares for him because she receives the peck on her cheek in the spirit in which it was given and with her mind centred more on what she is going to order from the grocer than on the temperature of her husband's parting kiss.

Very likely both husband and wife love each other a thousand times more deeply and more tenderly than they did in the days of courtship, when every kiss was a sacred rite and every touch of the lips set their blood on fire.

After marriage comes the business of life, when the very existence of love depends upon the husband and wife turning their thoughts to the practical affairs of making money and making a comfortable home. In the midst of this hustle and bustle there is no place for airy romance and sentimental kisses, and the pity of it is that married people do not perceive this, and quit trying to turn the pink chiffons of romance into the scrubbing cloths of daily life.

Probably there is nothing else in the world that would do more to conserve real romance in domesticity than the abolition of the daily duty kiss, and the substitution for it of the occasional kiss of impulse. If we could only kiss those who are near and dear to us when the spirit moves us to do it, instead of having to do it by the clock and because the time has come around for us to take a good morning or a good night pill! What a relief, oh, my fellow men and women!

All of us are prone to loathe the things that we are forced to do, and if a man could go to work and return therefrom without having to bestow that odious twice-a-day-smack, he would oftener feel like giving his wife a real kiss, warm and vital with love, and straight from the heart instead of from the ends of his mustache.

Also if the wife did not have to receive these diuranal, meaningless, platitudinous, thank-goodness-I've-got-it-over-with-for-today kisses, she might oftener turn her lips instead of the back of her head or her left ear to receive her husband's kiss.

A kiss without love is without meaning, and can be as deadly an insult as a blow, and that's what is the matter with most matrimonial kisses. People serve them along with the bread and butter, instead of keeping them like a rare cordial for an occasional treat. The way to improve the domestic kiss is to diminish the quantity. That will improve the quality.

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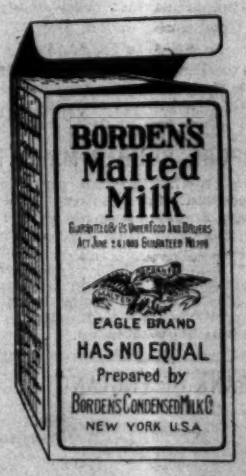

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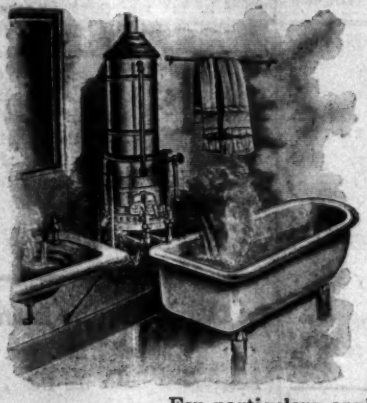

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Night or Day

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Kitchen Range Can be Secured

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Gas Water Heater

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Engineer's Office 5 Thibet Road.

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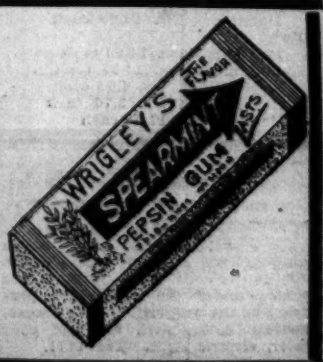
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc. Sole Agents in China



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 19, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.50
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1924
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-2½—Tls.	6.23
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex ...$	8.57
Peking Bar	320
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36¼d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.28
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. ..$	476½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T.	3-2½
London Demand	3-2⅛
India T.T.	238
Paris T.T.	452
Paris Demand	452½
New York T.T.	76
New York Demand	76⅛
Hongkong T.T.	71⅛
Japan T.T.	66¼
Batavia T.T.	182¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-3⅝
London 4 m-s. Docy.	3-3¾
London 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-3⅛
London 6 m-s. Docy.	3-4⅛
Paris 4 m-s.	478
New York 4 m-s.	79

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£1—	Hk. Tls.	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs.	4.98
" " 1—	Marks.	4.09
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen.	1.67
" " 1—	Rupees.	2.63
" " 1—	Roubles.	2.73
" " 1—	Mex. $.	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105½
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅛
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton ($87) Taels, —
May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 19, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Padangs Tls. 16.50
Langkat Tls. 27.00
Shanghai Dock Tls. 70.00
Weeks Tls. 18.50
Anglo-Java Tls. 11.00
Chemor United Tls. 2.07½
Consolidated Tls. 3.60
Consolidated Tls. 3.75
Dominion Tls. 14.00
Kamunting Tls. 8.00
Kamunting Tls. 7.50
Kota Bahroe Tls. 10.75
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.00
Tebongs Tls. 24.50
Tebongs Tls. 25.00
Tebongs Tls. 27.50
Ziangbe Tls. 6.10
Alma Tls. 14.00
Anglo-French Lands Tls. 90.00
Bukit Tls. 5.25
Semambu Tls. 1.90
S. and H. Wharf Tls. 83.00
Shanghai Land Tls. 90.00
Kroewoek Tls. 18.75

Direct Business Reported
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.00
Batu Anam Tls. 1.90
Chemor United Tls. 2.10
Samaganga Tls. 1.10
Shanghai Land Tls. 90.00
Anglo-Java Tls. 11.25
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00
Kroewoek Tls. 19.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 19, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00 cash
Hall and Holtz $15.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 10.75 cash
Dominions Tls. 14.00 cash

Direct
Dominions Tls. 14.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 14.25 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.70 cash
Kalpings Tls. 11.00 cash

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

BRITAIN BUYS IN U.S. 100,000 TONS COPPER

Biggest Contract Ever Placed In America Brings Price Near 27 Cents

American consumers of copper were considerably disturbed recently when news came to the general trade that the British Government had closed contracts for the greatest tonnage of the metal ever sold in the United States. It was learned that English agents, after canvassing the copper situation carefully, had exercised options for between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 pounds at a price reported to be 27 cents. Expressed in tons the order called for 100,000 tons at least, against the preceding high record purchase, made last autumn, of 60,000 tons. Great Britain will pay in excess of $54,000,000 for the copper.

It was learned that the options closed were with the American Smelting and Refining Company, the United Metals Selling Company, and the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. The metal will be supplied from the mines and refineries of the Anaconda Copper and affiliated companies, through the United Metals Selling Company, the Calumet & Hecla, the Kennecott, Braden, Chile, Utah, Nevada Consolidated, Ray Consolidated, Chino and other producers which sell their output through the American Smelting & Refining Company. Deliveries will be made monthly during the remainder of the year, according to report in the trade, in quantities specified by the British Government as they are needed.

According to some close observers of copper conditions, the filling of this order may make the metal actually scarce for some time to come. Production is expanding rapidly, but has not yet reached a point where it keeps much in advance of consumption. Stocks built up last year before buying began on a vast scale have been cut down. While it is not expected that another Government order as great as the one just placed will be brought here for some time, the steady purchase for domestic and foreign account persuades refiners that an extended output will be taken up rapidly throughout the year.

Negotiations in relation to the huge purchase are understood to have extended over several weeks. For more than a month copper, for delivery in the nert four or five months, has been holding rather steady between 27 and 27½ cents. It is understood that the British agents tried to secure concessions from the twenty-seven-cent level because of the great amount of copper sought, but were unable to do so. The last few days the demands of consumers, both at home and abroad, have been so insistent that the market appeared ready for another advance, and when this state of affairs became evident the British buyers decided they should act quickly.

From one angle the purchase was in the way of a "repeat" order, inasmuch as the 60,000 tons bought before were also to be delivered as called for throughout 1916. Belief was expressed in copper circles that the consumption of the metal by Great Britain and her allies in the last three months had exceeded expectations and that it was found imperative to contract for immense supplies without further delay. The first order was filled around 23 cents. The war munition factories are absorbing the bulk of the metal, but the expansion of shipbuilding is said to be taking far more copper in the United Kingdom than normally, and more is being used in other peaceful arts than a year ago.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.
Subscribed Capital . . . . Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. . . . . Tls. 50,000,00
A British Company
Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.
Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9.069.647.72
Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00
Head Office SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

Malt Exports Make Jump Owing to War

Only Country That Shows Falling Off In Line Is Canada

A big jump in the figures for the exports of malt in the United States was recorded during the first twelve months of the war, according to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce.

During that period 2,153,000 bushels, valued at $2,301,535, were shipped abroad, as against 330,000 bushels, valued at $270,000, in the twelve months just preceding the war.

During 1915, Italy, Sweden, Argentina, Brazil and the Philippines became markets for American malt for the first time.

Brazil was much the largest consumer of the year, taking 600,000 bushels, and Argentina next with 336,000 bushels. The only country to which the exports of malt fell off was Canada, to which 82,000 bushels were consigned, as compared with 161,000 bushels in the previous year.

INSURANCE AND WAR

U. S. Life Companies Make An Investigation

Writing for the Chicago Tribune Mr. C. M. Cartwright says that American life insurance companies for some time have been considering the probable effect of a big war on their mortality experience and their ability to meet death claims without impairing their solvency. Not much data on the war experience of European companies is available, but so far as is known, no European company has yet been wrecked by its war losses.

Life insurance conditions in Europe, however, are not the same as in the United States. In the countries now engaged in the great conflict life insurance is not so common as in America. It is carried mostly by older men, men who, as rule, are not sent to the trenches. Thus, notwithstanding the large numbers of men engaged, the proportion of policy-holders exposed to severe fighting is much smaller even than might be indicated by a comparison of the numbers of policy-holders with the numbers of adult males in each country. The European companies, furthermore, are protected by "war clauses," which reduce or abrogate their liability.

More Young Americans Insured

In America life insurance on young men is common. The average age of all American policy-holders is said to be about 35 years, so that the proportion under that age must be rather large. On a conscription plan based on age the proportion of fighting men insured would therefore be higher than in the European countries, but on a volunteer plan of enlistment it is possible that the excess of unmarried and unsually uninsured men in the army, as compared with the general population, would reduce the proportion to nearer the European figure.

In America few policies issued since the Spanish-American war carry the war clause. As that war occurred eighteen years ago most of the policy-holders who would join the American army in case of war have policies free from military restrictions. Thus for every death of a policy holder due to war the American companies would be called on to pay the full face of the policy.

In England some of the companies so far have found it possible to waive the war clause, while others pay half benefits. The only effect has been to cause the suspension of dividends on policies. The British no doubt have in the field as great a proportion of the population as the United States would send to the firing lines in the event of war.

Even if war losses absorbed not only the usual dividends, but also the surpluses of American companies, or some of them, there is great recuperative power in the old line plan of life insurance. If the reserves of a company were impaired it could not write any new business, but by conserving its resources it could, in a few years, again become solvent unless the losses were heavier that can readily be conceived. Since the outbreak of the present great war nearly all companies have inserted war clauses in their new policies.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
Paid-up Capital £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

PROSPEROUS PERIOD FOR SPINNING MILLS

Big Profits Made In Production Of Yarn During Last Half Year

It has often been reported that the business condition of the spinning mills was exceptionally good for the first half of this year, says The Japan Advertiser. An Osaka despatch says that those mills which close their half-yearly business term at the end of May have already been able to ascertain their profits. The boards of directors of these mills were busy early in June drawing up plans for the term in question. It appears that all of the spinning mills have made greater profits than in the preceding term, but the Amagasaki Mill Company, to which the Nippon Spinning Mill Company was added in the present term, made the biggest profit, owing to the activity in the trade in thin yarns. It is reported that the net profit for this mill will reach 3,500,000 yen.

This profit is just double that in the preceding term, and the mill can easily pay dividends of over 70 per cent. The prosperity of the above mill is of course exceptional. The Kanegafuchi and Fuji spinning mills have also earned large profits, owing to the brisk demand for cotton and silk yarn. The Goto and the Toyo spinning mills also enjoyed prosperity. It is estimated that these two can possibly pay dividends of over 40 per cent.

Generally speaking, those producing medium or thin varieties were more prosperous than those producing thick yarn. The Kishiwada, Settsu and Fukushima mills, turning out more thick yarn than thinner varieties, have therefore been less prosperous. It is interesting to note that the mills of smill capital have earned larger profits proportionately. For example, the Izumi Spinning Mill made a profit of about 60 per cent and the Sanyo Spinning Mill 50 per cent greater than in the preceding term. Even the most unsuccessful mills have gained 20 per cent over the preceding term. Taken as a whole, the increase in profits will average at least over 30 per cent.

What increase they will make in the rate of dividends cannot be determined yet, because every company is placed in a varied financial condition and is managed in different ways, but in circles well informed on these matters, it is understood that the Amagasaki will pay 40 per cent. (last dividends 30 per cent.); the Settsu 35 per cent. (last dividends 30 per cent.); the Tojo 20 per cent. (last 16 per cent.), and Goto 20 per cent. (last 18 per cent.). Nothing can yet be said of the Fuji and Kanegafuchi, but in view of the fact that they made great profits it is generally believed that they would also declare larger dividends.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 18.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9¼d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 10d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Very steady.

Last Quotation, London, May 17:

Spot: 2s. 9¼d. to 2s. 9d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 10½d. Sellers.

Tendency of market: Very quiet.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on the 17th instant:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$144 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 9d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$149 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 10d. in London.

There was more demand.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, May 18.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 32 per cent.

U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 18.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.66d.
May-June	8.40d.
October-November	8.04d.

Tebong Rubber Co. to Pay Final Dividend of Taels 2.00

We are informed by Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd. that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Tebong Rubber and Tapioca Estate, Ltd., held on the 19th instant, it was decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting that a final dividend of Taels 2.00 per share, making Tls. 3.00 for the year, be paid.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$700 B.
Chartered	£53
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	1.90 S.
Cathay, pref	6.15 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	170 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire	$380 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	
Indo-China Def	Tls. 128
"Shell"	97s. 8.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$110 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83 Sa.
Hongkong Wharf	$78½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 90 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 124
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 107½ S.
International	Tls. 75½
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 31 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 81 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 106 S.
Industrials	
Angio-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$101 Sa.
Green Island	$8.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 27 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$14½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$7.10 B.
Weeks	$18½ Sa.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11¼ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.90 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5
Bute	Tls. 1.90
Chemor United	Tls. 2.10 Sa.
Chempedak	11s. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4½ S.
Consolidated	Tls. 3¾ Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 14¼ Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 20
Karan	Tls. 15½ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18¾ Sa.
Padang	Tls. 16 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12 S.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.45.
Samaganga	Tls. 1.10 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.90 Sa.
Senawang	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13 Sa.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼.
Shanghai Scremban	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping	Tls. 3.15.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11.65 S.
Tebong	Tls. 27 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.10 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 17½ S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 90 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 245 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 18 was 118 tons."

BRITISH STILL LACKING IN GUNS AND MEN, SAYS LONDON TIMES EXPERT

French and Teuton Armies Better Supplied, Declares Col. Repington

By Col. E. P. Repington,
(*Military Expert of the London Times*)

London, April 15.—There is no other way to win the war but to place in the field at a decisive point and in the principal theater all the men we can raise and provide them with ample munitions. Since the General Staff was restored to the exercise of its legitimate functions in October last much has been done, but we still do not yet possess in the principal theater all the troops who should be there.

It has taken Lloyd-George a year to provide the army with guns, shells and rifles in the maximum, of which we were so terribly deficient a year ago. We have now many hundred heavy guns in the field and millions of shells; but there must be no abatement in our effort. The proportion of guns with the French and German armies is still greater than with ours. Their output of munitions per week is still much higher.

We are only now beginning to exploit our great resources. When our munitions suffice us we must redouble our efforts to help Russia and must anticipate that, until the end of the war, we must for naval and military purposes together keep 2,000,000 hands at work upon munitions of whom 1,000,000 must be men.

Above all we need men for our armies. Early last year the writer warned the public that a crisis in munitions would be followed by a crisis of men unless the Government took drastic measures to make up the deficit in existing establishments, provide men for the drafts and create thirty new divisions to throw into the field in the Summer of 1916.

None of these measures has been taken.

Though the response of the country has been grand to every demand made upon it, the truth about recruiting has been persistently concealed. The course we have taken has been the best suited to prolong the war indefinitely, not to end it. All this talk of holding the balance between trade and victory, all these dreams of economic pressure upon the enemy, and all these fairy tales of what we shall do to impoverish Germany after the war are sheer moonshine.

The frontiers of Europe exist no longer, and will only reappear at the end of the war traced in blood by the sword of the victor. We must be that victor, and the only way to become so is to defeat the main armies of the enemy in the principal theater by bringing against him armies superior to his own.

Obituary

Mr. G. Brown

The funeral of the late Mr. George Brown, who was Chief Engineer of the s.s. Hsinyu, took place at the Pahsienjao Cemetery yesterday evening. The Rev. C. E. Darwent conducted the ceremony and the following gentlemen officiated as pallbearers:—Mr. N. B. Anderson, President of the Marine Engineers' Institute, Mr. A. Sinclair, Mr. P. Campbell, Mr. N. Hood, Mr. D. Campbell, and Mr. G. Alexander.

Beautiful wreaths were sent by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Price, Members of the Shanghai Marine Engineers' Institute, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sinclair, Mr. W. Milner, Mrs. J. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nazer, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Anderson, Mrs. Samonds, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rawsthorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnstone, Mr. Woo Singchin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Browett, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dilwin.

Members of the Cosmopolitan Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. N. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Nabb, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Pike, Captain F. Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ferrier, the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., the New Engineering Works, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hewett, Mr. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pote-Hunt, the Hamblin and Bidwell families, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brankstone, Mr. and Mrs. Armistead, Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thomas, Mr. A. J. Blechynden, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bryan, Captain and Mrs. Lindstrom, Mr. F. S. D. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Corback, the Misses Hilda and Mildred Van Corback, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mackay, Mr. C. A. Smith, the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, and Capt. and Mrs. Hunter.

Mr. August Suhr

The C. M. s.s. Hsinming, which arrived in port yesterday morning from Foochow, brought the body of the late Mr. August Suhr, Chief Quartermaster of the U. S. S. Elcano. Mr. Suhr was ill for only two days. He leaves a widow and three children. They reside in Shanghai.

Mr. Suhr was about 50 years old, and was the senior Quartermaster of the Far Eastern U. S. Squadron. At the funeral which took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon, a naval party from the Brooklyn and the Wilmington formed a guard of honor and the coffin was covered with flowers and wreaths from the whole fleet. Mr. Suhr had been in China for over 20 years.

Home Rule Up Again For Quick Settlement

Seek Mutual Agreement; Nationalists Willing to Exclude Whole of Ulster

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—Mr. Asquith goes to Cork tomorrow. He was sworn in today as a member of the Irish Privy Council and thus becomes a member of the Irish Executive.

Mr. Asquith's swearing-in strengthens the belief that a Chief Secretary for Ireland will not be appointed at present and that Mr. Asquith will temporarily assume responsibility in the House of Commons in matters concerning Ireland.

Mr. H. J. Tennant stated that Mr. Asquith is expected to return from Ireland at the end of the week.

The suggestion that the Home Rule question should be taken up where it was left in 1914 is generally welcomed. It is rumored that Mr. Lloyd George is also working for a settlement.

Informal conversations are proceeding with a view to settling the Irish question by mutual agreement. It is reported that Winston Churchill is active in these.

It is stated that the Nationalists are prepared to exclude nearly the whole of Ulster, provided Home Rule is immediately conferred on the rest of Ireland.

The magistrate asked Sir Roger Casement if he had anything to say before being committed for trial. He replied in a low voice: "No." Bailey also declined to say anything.

British Air Minister Is Demanded in Commons

Government, However, Defend New Plan; Forcsee Friction With Anything Else

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. W. Joynson Hicks, Unionist Member for Brentford, opened the debate on the air service by demanding, in strong terms, the appointment of an Air Minister. He emphasised that the new board would be worthless.

Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, in reply, indicated the enormous expansion of Britain's air resources. It was untrue that Germany had got the supremacy of the air.

Britain had won the great majority of air-combats. They had two types of aeroplanes faster than the Germans and two others as fast as Fokkers.

It had been decided to constitute an Air Board, with Earl Curzon as President, two naval representatives, including a member of the Board of Admiralty, two military representatives, including a member of the Army Council and also Lord Sydenham and Major J. L. Baird, D.S.O., Unionist Member for Rugby, who would represent the House of Commons.

Mr. Tennant declared that the new body would possess powers far greater than anyone hitherto. It had been decided that, during the great war, the friction in creating an air Ministry would be too great.

The new Board would be free to discuss matters of general policy and also combined naval and military operations and the designs of machines. If either the Admiralty or the War Office failed to agree, the President of the Air Board could refer the question to the War Committee. The Air Board would also co-ordinate the supply of materials and the present competition between the two branches.

Colonel Winston Churchill expressed some disappointment with the scheme.

Mr. A. Bonar Law vigorously defended the air service, which, he said, was far better than the enemy's and more than equal to that of any of the combatants. They carried out reconnaissances with a frequency, regularity and success never attempted by the Germans.

Out of 478 combats in the air between July and May, only 63 had been on the British side of the front and in these 13 German machines were brought down and not a single British one.

Yesterday's Fire

The home of Captain Tuebbin at No. 57 Range Road, caught fire about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon as a result of a gas explosion set off by a workman's lamp. The Fire Brigade found the fire to be under the staircase on the ground floor. It was finally put out by the Hongkew Company by means of chemical extinguishers.

Some workmen were repairing the gas pipes at No. 58 and it is stated they had a light. This caused the explosion in the cupboard under the staircase of the adjoining house where the gas had evidently accumulated. No. 57 is shut up, Capt. Tuebbin being away, and the house was in the charge of a Chinese boy, who was absent at the time.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Kiang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYNOS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed...Yen		48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... „		30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „		20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 500 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUNRU CHEN, Sub-Manager
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital . Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per nnum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 16, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	13-14
Pomfret	„	18-30
Salmon	„	15-20
Samli	„	50-60
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	13-15
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-90
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	6-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Tael	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-45
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Benanas	„	7-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-30
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-80
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	30-40
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	7- 8
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	2- 3
Beetroot	per bunch	2- 3
Cabbages	each	5- 8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	10-12
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6- 8
French Beans	per lb.	none
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	6-12
Peas	„	4- 5
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	1- 2
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1- 2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„	$1.85
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

St. George's Gardens

BUBBLING WELL

Open Air Cinema Theatre

Summer Season Has Commenced

TO-NIGHT at 9 p.m.

High-class picture programme under ideal conditions

Best Selected Films; Latest War Gazettes

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone West 802

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 20th and 21st
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE TORCH BEARERS"

Pathe's Film d'Art, after Mr. Henry Bataille's Celebrated Play, "Les Flambeaux"

IN THREE REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War Incidents War in the Snow.

"PHYSICAL CULTURE JUMPING"
Educational, Science and Nature Series

"WIFFLES JOINS THE GANG"
A beautiful Pathe-color Comedy, with M. Prince in the leading role.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
The inimitable Comedian in another scream of laughter entitled:
"THE FACE ON THE BAR-ROOM FLOOR"

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
NEW PROGRAMME
Composed of Selected New Pictures and the World Famous Artistes

THE THREE
YAKOWLEFFS
Members of the
Imperial Russian Ballet
Presenting
A Wonderful Act never staged in Shanghai before

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st May, 1916

FOUR THOUSAND FEET
Very Interesting War Gazettes
Also
"ESCAPE ON THE FAST FREIGHT"
A Hazards Series

"IN THE ROGUES' GALLERY"
Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing
Friday, 19th May
SHOWING
"THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL"
In Four Parts

Do not fail to see the greatest engineering feat in all history. Absolutely the most interesting film ever screened.

ALSO
Two Good Comedy Films.
Do not miss seeing it.
No advance in prices.

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*	
A. W. Burhill	E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood	H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming	Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson	O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper	J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce	
K. J. McEoen	

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office

D. V. WANGSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 20	A.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	1.00	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 25	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
.. 25	..	New York via Panama	Bloemfontien	Br.	S. Tomes
June 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 5	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 7	noon	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 28		San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 20	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 20	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 20	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Wakanoura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	D.L.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Fooksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	5.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 3	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 20	10.30*	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 20	D.L.	London	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	..	Australian Ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
.. 21	0.30	London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordilliere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes'
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	D.L.	London	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	7.00*	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 20	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	..	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	6.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	D.L.	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
June 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 20	D.L.	Tsingtao	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 21	D.L.	Tientsin	Kweichow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	5.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 23	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 23	M.M.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 19	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 19	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.
May 19	Suminoye	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 19	Japan	Bloemfontien	2142	Br.	S. Tomes	
May 19	Japan	Portbos	7338	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
May 19	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 19	Chefoo	Hoihow	896	Br.	B. & S.	
May 19	Dairen	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N. K. K.	
May 19	Chinwangtao	Heiwa maru	1484	Jap.	K. M. A.	
May 19	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	
May 19	Japan	Kaga maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
May 19	Hongkong	St. Albans	2538	Br.	G. L. & Co.	
May 19	Hongkong	Empress of Russia	8789	Br.	C. P. O. S.	
May 19	Hankow	Klangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 19		Eburna				
May 19		Sequoya				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 19	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 19	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1495	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 19	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 19	Tientsin	Wuhu	1227	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	Chinwangtao	Neisei maru	1529	Jap.	K. M. A.
.. 19	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. Fleet
.. 19	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 19	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 II	April	8 Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	May	17 Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Mann

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, May 20, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

AHNKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Couley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain A. E. Inwod, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, May 22 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glne, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Macksnion, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerhend, will leave Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C .M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched form the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on 21st instant. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Fooksang left Hongkong for Shanghai at 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow is due to arrive here from Hongkong today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking is expected to arrive here from Tientsin via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Katori Maru, with mails may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf today about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe and Yokohama on Monday, May 22.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C. N. s.s. Kweichow is expected to arrive here from Hongkong today.

The E. and A. s.s. Empire left Sydney for the usual Eastern ports on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here about June 17.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Wakanoura Maru, (substitute steamer) with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about noon. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, May 23.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Kamakura Maru, with mails left Keelung, Formosa for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the C.M. Buoy today at about 11 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about noon. This steamer will be despatched for Victoria B. C. and Seattle on Sunday, May 21.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday morning.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Yokohama at 6 p.m. on Thursday, sailed for Kobe at midnight, and is due to arrive at the later port at 6 a.m. today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungwah left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p.
May 13	Amoy	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 18	San Francisco	Floridian	4311	Am	Dodwell & Co.	
May 18	Kushiro	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
May 18	Dalny	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 17	Cruise	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 18	Hongkong	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
May 18	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	S. O. C. W.
May 17	Japan	Monmouthshire	3197	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B I
May 18	Hongkong	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 17	Japan	Oanfa	5810	Br.	B. & S.	
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p.
May 18	Tsingtao	Risai maru	411	Jap.	S. M. R.	W. W.
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	K. N. D. W.
May 14	Ningpo	Shunchang	839	Chi.	Fukien S.N.Co.	9 p
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p.
May 17	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 17	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 17	Japan	Tokei maru	1412	Jap.	M. B. K.	W.T.W.
May 18	Hongkong	Tehhsing	968	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N. S. C. W.
May 18	Hongkong	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
May 17	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W.

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Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos from Japan:—Miss Nye, Mr. N. D. Graham, Mrs. Nam Sin-van, Mr. Robert Meyers, Mrs. Angele Foret, Mr. W. Purdue, Mr. and Mrs. Rost, Mrs. C. Reed, Mr. N. C. Menzies, Miss E. A. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. C. W. Thring, Mr. Lionel Cox, Mr. Richard Soriano, Mr. Shiyah Tu, Miss Shiyien Chien, Mr. Miguel V. Russell, Mrs. Nathalie Russell, Mr. Pedro Russell, Mr. Miguel Russell, Mr. S. B. Patell, Mr. Goumald Narsokal, Mr. Chataran Narindas, Mr. Dhanamal Chatonal, Mr. Cesselin Auguste, Mr. Tokoyama, Mr. R. Ito, Mr. T. Ashari, Mr. Y. Katayama, Mr. S. Nishida, Mr. T. Kahihara, Mr. S. Hara, Mr. T. Hara, Mr. Y. Ngata, Mr. Nishitani, Mr. S. Kata.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Misses Duncan and Gauss, and Mr. Corbin.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru from Kobe:—Messrs. E. Honma, K. Sakata, J. W. Kurst, M. Sato, and K. Saito. From Moji:—Messrs. D. Kawano, K. Yamamoto, G. Miyawaki, K. Yokoyama, K. Kurata, Wangshun, Ching Phantor, J. D. Cook and I. Takemura, and Mrs. A. Austin.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava for Vladivostock:—Mrs. H. A. Grusman, Mrs. M. Asipoff and child, Messrs. H. G. H. Walker, F. Bennet, Barducoff, W. G. Terrill, I. V. Stekolshchikoff, M. Devitchensky, T. Langman, N. Bruzman and J. J. Connell. For Nagasaki:—Miss A. Ajuoli, Messrs. R. F. Linnestad, W. G. Smith and Katsumi Sasaki.

Per s.s. Wuhu for Tientsin:—Mr. L. J. C. Anderson.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the Co.'s jetty at 10.30 a.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan, will leave the Customs jetty at 7.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines to Canada, U. S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	June 2
Empress of Asia	.. 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	.. 14
Empress of Japan	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Asia	Oct. 7

For further information apply to
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
..	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
..	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
..	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
..	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
..	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

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JUNE 12, AUG 18, OCT. 23.

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GOVERNMENT WON'T LET COTTON WORKERS STRIKE

Compromise Likely in Lancashire Dispute on Basis Of Five Per Cent Increase

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—It is reported that the Government has intimated that a strike of cotton operatives in Lancashire will not be allowed. It is suggested that a compromise will be effected, on the basis of a 5 per cent advance in wages.

TEA TAXES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Reginald McKenna stated that the Government did not propose to impose a tax on foreign tea imported into the United Kingdom equal to the export tax on India tea. Whether a rebate could be given off the tax on tea grown in the Empire was a matter for debate.

OFFICE FOR HARDINGE

Is Temporarily Appointed Under Foreign Secretary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—Official.—Lord Hardinge has been appointed, temporarily, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Sir Arthur Nicolson, who is retiring owing to ill-health.

Damaged British Sub. Travels for 300 Miles Through Stormy Sea

Bow Smashed By Mine, It Yet Makes Home Port; Crew's Wonderful Discipline

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—An American writer has been permitted to visit a damaged British submarine undergoing repairs in a dock-yard. He pays a tribute to the remarkable courage and seamanship displayed by the crew, who, when the vessel had its bow smashed by collision with a mine off the coast of the enemy and sank to the bottom, all took station without orders. The vessel rose to the surface and was navigated for 300 miles, through a stormy sea, to a home port.

GRANTS FOR SOLDIERS

Up to £104 a Year for Relief of British Fighters' Families

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, Under Secretary of the Local Government Board, announced that arrangements had been made for grants up to £104 a year for both married and unmarried soldiers in cases of hardship.

Classified Advertisements

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9766-M23

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

INVESTMENTS

ADVERTISER wishes to invest some capital to secure management or other suitable position, hotel or other business. Has good all-round knowledge. Reply Investment, c-o THE CHINA PRESS.
9696

SITUATIONS VACANT

COPYING TYPIST required; preference given to one with knowledge of shorthand. Apply, stating salary required, to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.
9791-M-21

WANTED a young Chinese who has just left School, can write and speak English. Apply to Box 258, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
9790

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED MANDARIN teacher has time at night for more pupils. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.
9780-M-22

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, the top floor above The International Cleaning Office, opposite Race Course, F-126 Bubbling Well Road. Inquire within.
9764-M-22

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
9578

Going to Far North

Knud Rasmussen

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish Arctic explorer, recently cabled the Museum of Natural History in America that he would start from Copenhagen early in April to explore the remote region between Peary Land and Greenland. He will take messages to Donald H. MacMillan and his party, icebound in Etah, Greenland, and to Dr. E. O. Hovey, of the relief expedition at North Star Bay, off the Greenland coast.

Rasmussen may sail on the Kap York, one of his ships which has carried mail from MacMillan, in which he said the crew of the schooner Cluett, caught in the ice, was within easy reach of food.

News Brevities

Minister of the Navy Liu Kuang-hsiung arrived at the Kiangnan Arsenal last evening after his trip to Fukien to bring the Northern troops to that province. He will leave for Peking tomorrow.

• • •

Mr. Chen Chi, Commissioner to the Panama Pacific Exposition, will speak on the "Panama Exhibition" in the auditorium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. this evening at 7.30.

• • •

Attention is directed to a somewhat unusual advertisement, appearing in the Exchange and Mart column on page 12 of this issue. A suit of English armor, of the period of Henry VIII, complete with casque, gorget, cuirass and tasset, is offered for sale. The proceeds are to be given to the Officers' Families Fund.

• • •

The regular Saturday night dance at the Astor House Hotel will begin at 9.30 o'clock. Supper will be served at 12.30.

Russia Urges Ban On Killing Sables

Petrograd, March 25.—An expedition sent out by the Department of Agriculture to study supply of fur-bearing animals has just returned from an exploration tour covering 7,450 miles along the Yeniesei River in western Siberia. The chief of the expedition recommends a prohibition of killing of the sable for an additional three years, the first period of three years, which will end in October, 1916, having proved insufficient to replenish the supply.

Without such protection, in his opinion, the sable will very soon become extinct in Russia.

Swedes Resent Russia Fortifying Aland Ids.

Assured Government Will Maintain Interest, But Keep Strictly Neutral

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, May 18.—There was a debate in the Riksdag, yesterday, upon the burning question of the fortification by Russia of the Aland Islands, which command the approaches to Stockholm. Members emphasised the enormous importance of this archipelago, from the military point of view, remaining in the same state as before the war.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs repeated, in emphatic terms, that Sweden was resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality. He affirmed that all recognised the supreme importance of the Aland Islands and the Government would neglect nothing to maintain Swedish interests.

Spokesmen of all parties concurred in the Minister's declaration. The emphatic reiteration by the Riksdag of the maintenance of neutrality has given great satisfaction throughout Sweden, as also has the denunciation of the extremist factions for trying to stir up trouble.

There is a very hopeful feeling that the vital question of the Aland Islands will soon be satisfactorily settled.

Dutch E. Indies Naval Mutiny Is Suppressed

Deserters All Return; Twenty-One Will Be Tried By Court-Martial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 18.—All the deserters from the war-ships in the Dutch East Indies have returned to their ships. Twenty-one will be court-martialled for sabotage and inciting to insubordination.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.
A. 183 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
6872

Cricket

S.C.C. v. Public School

The following will represent the School in this match today on the S.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. G. M. Billings, W. Clifford, D. Drake, A. E. Lanning, T. Main, E. T. Nash, A. F. Ollerdessen, C. Ollerdessen, H. B. Ollerdessen.

S.C.C.:—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Messrs. H. D. Hilliard, W. J. Hawkings, H. Middleton, Dr. H. H. Morris, Messrs. W. Moule, F. W. Potter, E. G. Tait, W. C. D. Turner, C. C. Whitehead and E. W. Stagg (Capt.).

Y.M.C.A. EVENING SCHOOL

The Evening School of the young Men's Christian Association, consisting of over 600 students and 25 teachers, held its first inter-class track meet last night in the gymnasium of the Association building on Szechuen Road.

The idea was welcomed by the students with great enthusiasm, and resulted in so large a number of entries, that it was necessary to devote two whole evenings to running off the preliminary heats. Last night the champions of the various classes met to decide the students who were to carry off the honours, and incidentally, the various prizes that were offered. The gymnasium floor and galleries were filled with the most noisily enthusiastic supporters that any competitor could hope for, and the events were run off amidst the most intense excitement. The school championship fell to Mr. Lin Yew.

Following the meet in the gymnasium, some of the members of the Boys' Department entertained the evening school students by giving a mock trial, the charge being "Chicken Stealing," which caused a great deal of merriment, and was highly appreciated by the students. The final item on the program was a moving picture film of the kind suited to the audience.

Great credit is due to the faculty of the Evening School under the fine leadership of Y. S. Chuck, the Evening School Director, O. Z. Lee his able assistant, and to the Physical Department for a most successful evening.

The event proved so successful, that it has been suggested that in the autumn a field meet be arranged on the Association Recreation Ground near the Rifle Range, North Szechuen Road.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

E. SHING & CO.
(Established 1887)
114A SZECHUEN ROAD.
'Phone 1266.
JOB PRINTING
BOOKBINDING & STATIONERY.
Rubber Stamps and Engraving.

WE have enlarged our printing office with additional machinery. The public are requested to note that we have no other branch in Shanghai.

All orders promptly executed.
E. SHING & CO.
9524

Phoenix Hosiery

For Ladies and Gents.

Also a great variety of other Brands to select from.

Inspection Invited

at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores
No. 1-B Broadway
(Opposite Astor House)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03 Mond. & Thursd.	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Tochow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		221	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01		266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		319	dep. Taianfu dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		378	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59			dep. Yenchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55			dep. Lincheng dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	24.50
11.30	13.18		523	arr. Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28			dep. Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07		611	dep. Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23		62	arr. Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
				dep. Nanking Ferry Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.[illegible]		0	dep. Nanking Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.10		193	arr. Shanghai Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.09		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.03	6.00	11.00
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.06		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	A.M.
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	0.46
TANYANG .. arr.	9.48			11.24	3.29		6.50	1.00
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.31		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.23
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.39		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..dep.	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. ..arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.20	*7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	16.20	17.25	19.[illegible]
KIANGWAN ..dep.	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	16.41	17.36	19.[illegible]
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yah Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yah Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Ao	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.39
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.19
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang Ao		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.23	5.43
Yah Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yah Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.30
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.36	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9 00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kin Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
	9.59	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesrooms at

135-136A SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

To-day, the 20th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Teakwood Drawing Room Suites, Bed Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Silver Cabinets, Book Cases, Office Chairs, Roll Top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Arm Chairs, Sofas, Card Tables, Jardinieres, Fire Screens, Teapoys, Axminster Carpet, Overmantels, Double and Single Beds, Hat Stands, Wash Stand, Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Dining Tables and Chairs, Ice Chests, and a lot of Sundries, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

The China Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Favoured with instructions from

The Mortgagees,

Will sell by Public Auction, without Reserve, in their offices

125 SZECHUEN ROAD

on

Wednesday, May 24th, 1916

at 11 p.m.

That piece of Land known as B. C. Lot 8138 (Cad. Lot No. 997, Eastern District) measuring in area Mow 1 Fun 8 Li 7 and Hau 8, according to Title Deed and situated on Yochow Road.

Plan and Title Deed of the Lot and condition of sale may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, who are prepared to receive private offers before the day of Sale. 9778

The Cathay Trust, Limited

Holders of "Ordinary" Shares are hereby notified that Coupon No. 4 (Tls. 5 per coupon) is payable at the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after the 17th May, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9768

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9644

Woollens, Worsted, Stuffs and Cotton Tissues. Bradford (England) Merchants having Excellent Connections with Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents

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42 Great Russell Street, LONDON, W. C.

9592

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER 皮象 PILSENER 酒牌 ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

OVERSEAS CLUB

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

LYCEUM THEATRE

EMPIRE DAY

Booking now Open at Messrs Moutrie's. Usual Prices.

9815

Shanghai Horticultural Society

THE Annual Spring Flower Show will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, May 30th, instant. Exhibitors are requested to note that no vegetables, herbs excepted, may be shown in pots.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Sec.

9805

NOTICE

MESSIEURS LES MEMBRES du Cercle Sportif Francais, sont priés d'assister à l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE qui aura lieu dans les locaux du Cercle, le Samedi 20 Mai 1916, à 5 heures du soir.

Ordre du jour:

1. Approbation des Comptes pour l'exercice 1915/6.
2. Election des Comités et Sous-Comités.

Toute proposition ou question de la part des Membres devra parvenir au Secrétaire du Cercle 8 jours avant l'Assemblée.

Les Membres qui desireraient faire partie des Comités et Sous-Comités sont priés l'adresser leur demande au Secrétaire.

Le Secrétaire,
L. MARTHOUD.

THE MEMBERS of the "Cercle Sportif Francais" are invited to attend the GENERAL MEETING, which will be held in the premises of the "Cercle" on Saturday, 20th May, 1916, at 5 p.m.

1. For the presentation of the accounts of 1915/1916.
2. For the election of the Committees and Sub-Committees.

Members desirous of making suggestions or asking questions are requested to notify the Secretary at least 8 days before the Meeting.

Members desirous of going up for the ballotting Committee or sub-Committees are requested to send their applications to the Secretary.

L. MARTHOUD,
Hon. Secretary.

9802

5 1/2% Russian War Loan 1916

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank begs to notify that the date of closing for the subscription to the above loan has been extended up to May 26th, new style.

Applications will be received by the Bank on the same conditions as before.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1916.

9733

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Siccawei Gardens

Why not patronize

The Siccawei Gardens?

(late Maxim Gardens)

6 Siccawei Road

Under capable and experienced management

The new proprietors are of neutral nationality and their one desire is to afford the public every satisfaction.

Meals served to order at all hours

Respectability—Comfort—Convenience

The best wines and liquors

Open day and night

Telephone W. 815

9753

LOST

ON 16 day of 4th moon, a draft issued by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., payable to Yuen Sing Bank (元生莊) for Shanghai Taels 810. due immediately, has been lost on the counter of the undersigned. The public are warned against negotiating the said draft, which has been declared null and void.

YUE CHENG HO,
Nantao.
(南市餘成號)

9800

LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that a draft "Word Tien" (天字) No. 50, by Dong Yuen Cheung, Peking (北京同元祥) for Zee Tai Cheung Bank (聚泰祥銀號), payable to Kwang Yue Ho (光裕號), Shanghai Taels 1,115, has been lost. The public are warned against accepting same, as it has been declared null and void.

KWANG YUE HO.
(光裕號)

9798

NOTICE

MR. JOOSALE HASSUM is authorized to sign my firm from today, in place of Mr. A. M. J. Mowjee.

E. PABANEY.

Shanghai, 17th May, 1916.

9782

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the SHANGHAI SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED, will be held at Head Office of the Company, at 38, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

Notice is also given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 18th to 23rd day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Shanghai, May 13, 1916.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9731

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company at 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

NOTICE is also given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 22nd to the 25th day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 17th May, 1916.

9772

Notice to Mariners

No. 621.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtze River.

North Channel Entrance—Tsungming Crossing.

Direction of channel changed—Buoys moved.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 461, NOTICE is hereby given that the direction of the channel on the Tsungming Crossing, North Channel Extrance to Yangtze River, has changed and that the following buoys have been moved to mark the new channel:—

The East Entrance Buoy is now moored in 51 feet of water in the fairway leading to the eastern entrance to the Crossing. From the buoy, Dumb Beacon bears N. 36½° W., distant 1.43 miles. Its characteristics remain unchanged.

The Crossing Buoy is now moored in 21 feet of water on the northern side of the channel. From the buoy, Dumb Beacon bears N. 56¼° E., distant 2.85 miles. Its characteristics remain unchanged.

The West Spit Buoy remains unchanged.

The least depth of water on the Crossing as now buoyed is 14 feet.

All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of Low Water of Extraordinary Spring Tides.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 19th May, 1916.

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

PIECE-GOODS

MANCHESTER shippers require a representative for the Shanghai market. Good terms to capable man who is in close touch with importers of piece-goods. Applications will be treated in strict confidence. Reply Box 257, c/o this Paper.

9786

READY CARGO FOR SALE

Zinc Ore, Lead Ore, Antimony Crudum.

Apply to

S. W. Chenling, Gen. Agent

Chen-Woo Mining Co.

8 Burkill Road 'Phone 4097

9722

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin, Borax, Carbolic Acid, Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.

9625

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Front room to let

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET: unfurnished, One large bedroom with bathroom and one sitting room, including electric light, etc; moderate rental; Range Road. Apply Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with board, for 4 months from beginning of June, in a private house, Western district, close to two car lines, two large, nicely furnished rooms, bed-dining-sitting and bathroom. The former opens on to large verandah, facing south; overlooking garden. Meals served in own room. German or neutral. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

9750

TO LET, in a comfortable, clean boarding house, near Bund, two nice cool bedrooms, with excellent board. Very moderate terms. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

9775-M-21

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, flat facing Park, three rooms, 1 bathroom. All comforts for summer, with board.

9717-M-31

TO LET, Western district, near trams, bedroom with bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

9756-M-21

TO LET, furnished, by a German couple, two large, cheerful rooms, facing south, near French Park. Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9722-M-31

HOUSES TO LET

SUMMER RESORT (Chefoo), to let for the summer months, a partly-furnished, 4-roomed new house, with servants' quarters, in best position on the beach. Balance of furniture can be hired. Rent moderate. Please apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

9806

A WELL-FURNISHED flat or rooms, with verandah, to let, with every convenience, at low rent. Apply to 8, Ward Road.

9808-M-26

TO LET, furnished, for three months during the summer, a five roomed-house, with telephone, close to the French Park and convenient for trams. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

9784-M-20

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, in Frenchtown, an airy house, with garden, for Chinese of honorable family, returned from America. Rent $100 to $150. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

9802-M-26

WANTED, in Central district, a furnished flat of 2-4 rooms, with usual conveniences. Immediate occupation. Reply, giving full particulars, to "A.B.C.", Flat 8. 128-A Szechuen Road.

9810

GODOWN TO LET

TO BE LET, Chaoufong Road, large modern-built godown, electric lift for cargo. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

9797-M-21

Exchange and Mart

2½-h.p., Shaw motor attachment (new), to fit any make of bicycle, for sale. Will make any bicycle a motor-cycle. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

9813-M-23

CRUDE RUBBER, one roll, and three rolls of unvulcanized rubber for sale. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

9813-M-23

SEWING MACHINES; a few new and second-hand ones for sale. Excellent manufacture. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.

9814-M-23

ENGLISH ARMOUR; a complete suit for sale, consisting of casque, gorget, cuirass and tasset, period Henry VIII, Price Tls. 500, which will be given to the Officers' Families' Fund. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

9809-M-21

FOR SALE, Henderson Motor-Cycle, for immediate sale. Brand new Henderson 4 cylinder Motor Cycle, 10 h.p. 1916 model, embracing 2 speed gear, automatic oil feed to engine, low riding position and short wheel base. With hand and foot control of clutch mechanism. Although very powerful the machine is extremely easy to handle in heavy traffic. It is fitted with a Schebler carburetter which has an adjustable jet so that a speed of 65 miles per hour can be obtained. Fuel consumption 70 miles per gallon. An ideal machine for taking a roomy side car. Machine now on view at the Auto Palace Supply Depot, F.95 Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course.

9792

FOR SALE Few Sewing Machines at reasonable price. Please apply P.474, Nanking Road.

9789

FOR SALE; Pointer pups, 1-2 months old, of good parents, $15 each. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

9811-M-21

FOR SALE, one pointer pup, male, 4 months old, for $20. One set of 6 Golf Sticks, with bag, for $15. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

9812-M-21

FOR SALE, one lady's "Innovation" trunk, price $40. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

9801-M-23

SMALL MOTOR-CAR for sale, perfect running order, guaranteed. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

9796-M-21

STANDARD FOLDING typewriter for sale. Almost new. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

9796-M-21

BULL TERRIER bitch, wanted. Must be well bred. Liberal price paid. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

9789

HUMBER motor car for sale. Coupe body, newly-painted. In good running order. Cheap. Apply Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

9740

WANTED to sell, one set Thibet issue (Surcharged) Chinese Postal Stamps—chopped Lhassa. Offers, stating best cash price offered, to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

9785-M-20

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11